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THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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NOTES ON THE DOTEY AND CHURCHILL FAMILIES

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

In the Doty-Doten Genealogy (1897) by Ethan Allen Doty, we find several peculiar and ambiguous statements about the relationships to the Churchills. Consulting the Churchill Genealogy (1901) by Gardner A. and Nathaniel W. Churchill for clarification only adds to the confusion and leaves one rather bewildered as to just how the authors arrived at their conclusions. Certainly they could not have studied the records of all those concerned. However, the relationships are involved and difficult to untangle. Since some later writers have repeated the errors of the above-named compilers, the following is an attempt to correct the errors and make a more intelligible interpretation of the records.

Thomas² Dotey

Thomas² Dotey, son of Edward and Faith (Clarke) Dotey, was born at Plymouth about 1641. There is no record of his birth, or age at death, but a comparison of the few records we have of the family would indicate that he was born not later than 1642. His father died 23 Aug. 1655 when Thomas was about 14, bequeathing his Dartmouth lands to his sons, the eldest a double portion, the widow her thirds for life, and to her the house, lands and meadows within the precincts of New Plymouth, together with all chattels and movables. She made over all her right and interest in the Dartmouth and adjacent lands to her children 5 March 1655/6, and 9 May 1671 she deeded to her son Edward the house and land at High Cliff, Plymouth. She married second, 14 March 1666, John Phillips of Marshfield, where she died and was buried 21 Dec. 1675.

Thomas was about twenty-five when his mother remarried, and he continued to live in Plymouth. He is first mentioned in Plymouth Colony Records [4:158] 2 July 1667, "complaint of John Barnes against Thomas Dotey for detaining of fourscore and ten pounds of merchantable tobacco." This he had to make good.

Thomas Dotey and John Dotey sold their Dartmouth lands 17 Feb. 1667 to John Smith [Plym. Col. Deeds, 3:

1:98].

18 May 1668, liberty was granted unto Edward Dotey, Thomas Dotey and Thomas Hewes to sett up a stage for fishing att Clarkes Island [Plym. Town Rec. 1:99].

13 Dec. 1670, an acre and a halfe of Land is graunted by the Towne unto Thomas Doten [*sic*] lying in Alcar-mus feild to sett a house on in the most Convenient place soe as it may not be prejudiciall to others [*ibid.* 1:116].

Thomas Dotey was evidently contemplating marriage and had hired Josiah Wormell to build him a house, but before the house was finished his plans were sadly interrupted and he fled the jurisdiction of the court rather than face punishment, as we shall see later.

On 5 March 1671/2 [Plym. Col. Rec. 5:87], "in reference to a fram of a house, framed by Josias Wormall, according to agreement with Thomas Dotey, the said Dotey being departed the govment, and the said Wormall not payed for his labour about the said fram, hee making his adresse to the Court, the Court ordered, that a proffer should be made to Joseph Dotey, the agent of the said Thomas Dotey, that if hee would take the said fram, and fulfill the covenants that his brother Thomas Dotey, made with the said Josias Wormall about the said fram, he might if he pleased; if otherwise, that the said Josias Wormall might make sale thereof to satisfy himselfe; which, upon the refusal of the said Joseph Dotey, hee, the said Wormall, sold, and thereby is satisfied."

The Doty Genealogy states that he returned and completed his house and lived in it. The record clearly states that Josiah Wormall sold the frame and thereby is satisfied. The author of the genealogy omitted the last few lines of the above record; hence his error in concluding that Thomas Dotey finished the house and lived in it. Subsequent records show this house in the possession of John Lothrop of Barnstable who had married 3 Jan. 1671/2 Mary Cole of Plymouth, and he in turn sold it to Samuel² Harlow 29 Aug. 1676 [Plym. Col. Deeds, 4:1:55].

On 17 Jan. 1671/2, Mary Churchill was brought to Court to answer for her conduct in connection with Thomas Dotey and, being found guilty, was bound over to the next court, her bondsmen being John Drew, her brother-in-law, and her brother Joseph Churchill [Plym. Col. Rec. 5:83].

5 June 1672...At this court, Mary Churchill was sentenced to pay a fine of six pounds...[we gather from the records that the Court sympathized with her] [*ibid.* 5:94].

These records with the next tell us why Thomas Dotey left Plymouth jurisdiction, leaving Mary to bear the

brunt of their misconduct rather than share the punishment with her.

Judicial Acts, 7:173: Mary Churchill sued out an attachment on such goods and chattels and all dues and rights appertaining to the said Doten to be for her support, and produceth to the Court what the constable of Plymouth hath attached at her suit. The jury findeth for the plaintiff all the particulars specified and the evidences which were as followeth: Thomas Dotey's 1/3 boat in partnership with Lt. Morton and Thomas Hews; his third likewise of a parcel of nets in the same partnership, with his thirds of the roades, ancor and sails appertaining to the said boat, a gun; a rapier; 40s. for hire of boat due from Richard Wills and a parcel of boards in custody of divers person. Dated Oct. 30, 1672.

It should be noted that no land was attached. He apparently owned no land at this time. He had forfeited his grant and frame of house to Josiah Wormal, and previous to that had sold his Dartmouth lands inherited from his father. A few years later, we find he again owned land in Alcarms Field, but on the opposite side of the highway.

Plymouth Col. Rec. 5:133: "In reference to the complaint of Edward Gray and John Rickard against Thomas Dotey and his company's boats crew in reference unto their running their boat against said Gray's Boat...." This is dated 29 Oct. 1673 and is introduced to show that by that date Thomas Dotey had returned to Plymouth.

Although there is no record of the marriage now extant, there is evidence that Thomas Dotey did marry Mary Churchill within the year following his return or by the latter part of 1674.

Mary^c Churchill was born 1 Aug. 1654 at Plymouth, daughter of John and Hannah (Pontus) Churchill. Her father died 1 Jan. 1662/3, and her mother married second, 25 June 1669, as third wife, Giles Rickard, and she died 22 Dec. 1690. She left no will, but the inventory of her estate shows "in the hands of her children: at Joseph Churchills. Eleazer Churchills, John Churchills, William Churchills, Henry Churchills; at John Drews [he married her daughter Hannah Churchill]; things given grandchild Hannah Dotey; items given to Martha Dotey"—dated 17 March 1691 [Plymouth Probate, 1:89].

In this inventory we note that daughter Mary Dotey is not mentioned but that her two children Martha Dotey and Hannah Dotey are named, and there is no mention of Thomas Dotey, Jr. The Doty Genealogy makes no mention of the daughter Martha among the children of Thomas and Mary (Churchill) Dotey, but names: 1. Hannah, b. Dec. 1675, and 2. Thomas, b. July 22, 1679, as if by the same

mother. The omission of Thomas Jr. as one of the heirs of Mary (Churchill) Dotey leads me to believe that she died when Hannah was born or soon thereafter in 1676 but certainly before 1678. I can see no other interpretation in view of subsequent records.

Children of Thomas² Dotey and Mary Churchill:

- i. Martha³, b. ca. May 1672 out of wedlock as disclosed by records (Plym. Col. Rec. 5:83, 17 Jan. 1671/2; and 5:94, 5 June 1672). She was unmarried 17 March 1691, date of inventory of her maternal grandmother's estate (Hannah Pontus Churchill Rickard). She probably m. John⁴ White of Rochester (son of Samuel³, Resolved², William of the Mayflower), before 1696. They lived first in Sandwich, later removed to Rochester where most of their children will be found recorded.
- ii. Hannah, b. Dec. 1675, "daughter of Thomas Doty (sic) and wife Mary" (M.D. 1:143, Plymouth V.R.). This with the record of her maternal grandmother's inventory as quoted above is sufficient proof that Thomas married Mary Churchill. Hannah Dotey d. 12 Apr. 1764, aged 87 yrs. 4 mos., having m. 12 Jan. 1699 Jonathan³ Delano (Thomas², Philip¹), who was b. about 1676 and d. 5 Feb. 1765 aged 89 yrs. 2 wks.

Thomas² Dotey married second, by 1678, another Mary, parentage unknown, and no clues were found that proved satisfactory after a very extensive search. Sometime during the year of 1678 Thomas purchased of John Waterman his house and land in Alcarms field, about two acres bound on the northwesterly side by other land belonging to said Thomas, also a parcel about an acre that was originally Gilbert Winslow's, which deed was not recorded until after his death, 3 March 1678, the day the widow made oath to the inventory of his estate. The acre lot he sold to James Cole Jr., acknowledging the deed 7 Oct. 1678 [Deeds, 4:226].

Thomas Dotey died at Plymouth 4 or 5 Dec. 1678. His nuncupative will was made on the fourth and "committed to writing December the 5th within twenty-four houres" after his death. His widow Mary made oath to the inventory 3 March 1678/9, the day the will was probated [Plym. Col. Wills, 4:1:33, see M.D. 4:233]—"he gave absolutely to his wife Mary Dotey to be wholly att her Dispose and left it all with her to Improve and make use of as shee should see best," in the presence of Edward Dotey, Samuel Eaton and Anne Savory. The inventory was taken by Ephraim Morton and William Harlow.

Child of Thomas² Dotey and second wife Mary —: :

- iii. Thomas³, b. 22 July 1679 (posthumously) (Plym. Col. Rec. 8:67), d. near 8 Feb. 1722 at Truro, Mass.

His will is dated 9 May 1721, probated 8 Feb. 1721/2 (Barnstable Prob. 4:45) and shows his mother outlived him. He gives his wife Mercy £20 and use of the house; to Joseph Abbitt, the child that now lives with me, £20 when twenty-one; to son Thomas all the rest of estate, he to maintain his grandmother Mary Churchill during her life. He m. (1) 24 Feb. 1702/3 at Plymouth, Elizabeth³ Harlow (M.D. 14:35), b. 3 Feb. 1683, dau. of William and Lydia (Cushman) Harlow; she probably d. in childbirth. He m. (2) 18 Apr. 1705 Mercy Ellis of Sandwich (M.D. 30:102), b. 17 Aug. 1685, dau. of Matthias and Mercy Ellis; she m. (2) (intention 25 Aug. 1722) Jonathan Barnes (M.D. 18:144). Issue by first wife (Elizabeth Harlow):
 1. Thomas⁴, b. 26 Jan. 1704 (M.D. 4:112); m. 1 Nov. 1722, Elizabeth Cook (M.D. 14:127), both of Cape Cod.

After the death of Thomas² Dotey, his widow, whose parentage is unknown, married second, 8 Feb. 1687/8 [M.D. 13:203] Henry² Churchill, a brother of her husband's first wife Mary. The Doty Genealogy seems to assume that Thomas Dotey had but the one wife, viz. Mary Churchill, and after the death of Thomas that she married Henry Churchill. It is difficult to understand this statement. It seems evident that the author did not know that they were brother and sister and it is certain that he could not have studied the Churchill family and the inventory of the estate of the widow Hannah (Pontus)(Churchill) Rickard in 1691, which reveals all these relationships. She was the mother of Thomas Dotey's first wife; grandmother of their two children, Martha and Hannah Dotey; became mother-in-law of his second wife and stepgrandmother to Thomas Dotey, Jr.

Henry² Churchill's birth is not recorded. He was not born in 1658 as stated in the Doty Genealogy; that is the year in which his brother John was born. The Churchill Genealogy does not mention him at all, possibly because he is not mentioned in his father's nuncupative will, but not all the children are named. Those not named were to share in what was left after his wife's death. Henry Churchill must have been the youngest child, born 1660-63 about the time of his father's death or even posthumously in 1663. This would make him about twenty-five when he married the widow Mary Dotey. I am inclined to believe that Mary Dotey, the widow of Thomas, was much younger than Thomas, and that she was nearer in age to Henry, her second husband.

Mary must have been a good stepmother as well as wife, for we find that she was well liked by her mother-in-law as shown by the following deed [Plym. Deeds, 3:157]: Hannah Rickard formerly wife of John Churchill

for ye love and natural affection and other valuable causes and considerations and hereunto especially moving have given granted....to my beloved and natural daughter a quarter part of a share of land belonging in Middleboro ye Sixteen Shilling Purchase to her and her heirs forever," dated 18 June 1690 only a short time before she died. Further description in the deed shows that it was land granted to her father William Pontus which she and her sister, the only heirs, inherited. The wording of the deed at first "stumped" the writer when Hannah calls Mary her "natural daughter," since this term ordinarily implies blood relationship, but in the present case the relationship was peculiar, since Mary was both the stepmother of Hannah's granddaughters and also (by her second marriage) Hannah's daughter-in-law. Plymouth Deeds, 16:10, show that Mary deeded this tract of land to her grandson Thomas Dotey, 6 March 1721/2.

Henry Churchill and Mary (——)(Dotey) Churchill had no issue. He died at Plympton near 3 Mar. 1714/15. He left no will and there is no administration of his estate, but Plymouth Deeds, 11:160, show that "for the love and good will I bear unto my dutiful son-in-law [stepson] Thomas Dotey," he gives, grants etc. unto him all "my several parcels of lands in Plimpton and also Plymouth and Sipican [Rochester] after the decease of my wife Mary," dated 8 July 1714, recorded 3 March 1714/15. But Thomas Dotey Jr., as shown above, died in 1722 before his mother, leaving an only child, his son Thomas aged about eighteen.

After the death of her husband, Mary Churchill lived for a while in Rochester, possibly with John White and his wife. Although her husband, Henry Churchill, owned land there, there is no mention of a house on it. On 6 March 1721/2, "Mary Churchill of Cape Cod, Barnstable County, late of Rochester, widow, and relict of Henry Churchill late of Plimpton deceased, for love and affection towards my grandson Thomas Dotey assigned all that "my tract of land lying....in Middleboro in Sixteen Shilling Purchase" [Plymouth Deeds, 16:10]. This was the land given her by her mother-in-law.

Deeds, 16:41: Mary Churchill of Cape Cod, widow of Henry, and formerly wife of Thomas Dotey of Plymouth deceased, for divers good causes and considerations, quitclaims unto Lemuel Drew of Plymouth all my right, title, interest, etc., of, in, unto the dwelling house and one acre of land within mentioned in Plymouth which said Lemuel Drew and his brother Nicholas deceased purchased of my son Thomas Dotey by ye within written deed dated 20 July 1709, being now in the peaceable and quiet possession of said Lemuel Drew; dated 8 May 1722.

Plymouth Deeds, 19:152: Mary Churchill of Rochester, widow and relict of Henry and who was widow of Thomas Dotey of Plymouth formerly deceased, for and in consideration of £100 sold to John White Jr. of Rochester a certain tract of upland near and adjoining to ye homestead of Lemuel Drew that ye said Mary Churchill holds by will from her husband Thomas Dotey...lying on the southerly side of John Harlow's homestead being all the right of land said Mary Churchill owneth there in that piece as also a small parcel of swamp about 20 rods westerly from said 3 acres above, containing about 1 acre known as Whottlebury swamp which was derived from Thomas Hughs reference being had to said Thomas Doty's will for particulars. Dated 11 Oct. 1725; acknowledged 18 Oct. 1725; recorded 21 Oct. 1725. This is the last reference we find to the widow of Henry Churchill. No death record has been found.

Note: The name has been found written variously in the Colony Records, viz.: Dowty, Dotey, Doty, Dowten, and Doten. Later when we find that more of the family could sign their names, the various branches became established as Doty, Dotey or Doten and continued as such. In the earliest colony records Edward¹ invariably appears as Dowty; Thomas² usually Dotey, twice as Doten, and Joseph as Dotey and Doty. I have used the spelling most commonly found pertaining to the individual under consideration.

Eleazer² Churchill

The aforesaid Churchill Genealogy states:

- Page 5 Eleazer² (sic) b. April 20, 1652 m. (1) Mary (—) m. (2) Mary Doty Feb. 8, 1685.
 Mary² b. Aug. 1, 1654 m. Thomas Doty Feb. 8, 1688.
 They lived in Truro. He was a sea-faring man. Mary, the wife died and he m. (2) Mary (—) and he died Dec. 4, 1678.
- Page 7 Eleazer² m. (1) Mary (—); (2) Feb. 8, 1688 Mary Doty daughter of Edward and Faith Clarke Doty; she died Dec. 11, 1715 age 60.

Eleazer's marriage date on page 5 and page 7 does not agree as to year. This could be a printer's error but it seems more likely to be due to confusion on the part of the authors. It is certain that Eleazer did not marry Mary Dotey, daughter of Edward and Faith (Clark) Dotey. There is proof in the settlement of her mother's estate and a deed, that she married Samuel³ Hatch, son of Walter (see M.D. 5:111). To add to the confusion, the Doty Genealogy draws the erroneous conclusion from the deed (Plymouth Deeds 25:120) that

Joseph Dotey's wife Deborah was a sister of Samuel Hatch. In this deed Joseph Dotey conveyed to John White a lot purchased of "Samuel Hatch, my brother," actually his brother-in-law, his sister's husband.

The authors have confounded the marriage date of Mary² Churchill to Thomas Dotey (which is not recorded) with that of her brother Henry² Churchill to Thomas Dotey's second wife and widow, 8 Feb. 1687/8, and have also given it as the marriage date of Eleazer² Churchill to Mary ———, whose marriage record has not been found.

Eleazer² Churchill was born at Plymouth 20 Apr. 1652 [M.D. 16:238]; died there 5 Mar. 1716 [M.D. 17:85]; m. about 1676 Mary, whose record of marriage and ancestry have not been found. I would like to suggest the possibility that she may have been Mary² Bryant, born 29 May 1654 [M.D. 17:182], daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant. There is no probate record for Stephen or Abigail, and no proof has been found in deeds, but the families were closely associated and intermarried. William² Churchill, brother of Eleazer, married 17 Jan. 1683 Lydia Bryant, sister of Mary, and we find in the next generation other Bryant marriages among the Churchills and intermarriages with the Shaws. It is interesting to note that Eleazer and Mary name a son Stephen and a daughter Abigail, probably for Stephen and Abigail Bryant.

Mary wife of Eleazer Churchill died at Plymouth 11 Dec. 1715 [M.D. 15:85], her age at death not given in this record. No evidence has been found that Eleazer other than this one wife Mary, although the Genealogy names two without explanation for so doing.

The Plymouth Vital Records [M.D. 1:206] give a list of eleven children born to Eleazer Churchill and Mary, but there are no dates except for one. There is a footnote by Mr. Bowman stating that "this family was entered in the same hand as that of Ebenezer and Marcy Churchill on the next page." The first two children will be found recorded in Plymouth Colony Records; no record has been found of the third child, Abigail. The rest of the children with the exception of the last two will be found among the baptisms of Plymouth Church. After a study of three generations of the Churchill family, the writer has come to the conclusion that the last two really should be placed in the family of Eleazer Jr. We find among the baptisms a "Josiah and Jonathan ye two sons of Eleazer Churchill" baptized 13 July 1718 [1:218]. Eleazer² and his wife Mary were both dead, therefore Eleazer³ was no longer "junior" and we find four children recorded to him in Plymouth, the first born and died 1712; then Eleazer, b. 26 Feb. 1713/14, Josiah,

b. 20 July 1716, and Jonathan, b. 19 Oct. 1720.

Children of Eleazer² and Mary (Bryant?) Churchill,
revised with approximate years of birth:

- i. Hannah³, b. 23 Aug. 1676 (M.D. 21:59).
- ii. Joanna, b. 25 Nov. 1678 (ibid.).
- iii. Abigail, b. ca. 1680; m. 17 May 1702 Francis Billington (M.D. 13:207).
- iv. Eleazer, b. 23 Feb., bapt. 1 Apr., 1682 (Plym. Church, 1:251); d. 21 Sept. 1754 ae. 72 (M.D. 15:213); m. ca. 1710 Hannah Bartlett.
- v. Stephen, b. 16 Feb. 1684, bapt. 15 March (Plym. Church, 1:256); d. 6 Oct. 1750 (M.D. 15:213); m. ca. 1708 Experience Ellis, dau. of Matthias.
- vi. Jedidah, b. ca. 1686, bapt. 29 Jan. 1687; m. 1 Dec. 1706 Thomas³ Harlow (William², William¹).
- vii. Mary, b. ca. 1688-9, bapt. 7 Apr. 1689 (Plym. Church, 1:264); m. 23 Dec. 1708 Edward Stephens (M.D. 14:36).
- viii. Elkanah, b. ca. 1690-1, bapt. 1 Mar. 1691 (Plym. Church, 1:393); m. 21 Feb. 1720 Susannah Manchester (M.D. 14:39).
- ix. Nathaniel, b. ca. 1692-3, bapt. 16 Apr. 1693 (Plym. Church, 1:280); d. 24 Mar. 1714.

Joseph² Dotey

Joseph² Dotey was born at Plymouth the last of April 1651 [M.D. 16:237]; probably died at Rochester, Mass., about 1732, but no record has come to light. The last record found is a Deposition dated 3 May 1731 in which "Joseph Dotey in his 81st year and John White in his 67th year, both of Rochester" appeared before a magistrate about the boundaries there. He left no will and there is no probate of an estate, he having disposed of all his property. There is apparently some misunderstanding about his marriages. The Doty Genealogy, p. 633, states that he married first, about 1674, Elizabeth Warren, born 5 Sept. 1654, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Warren; that she probably died at Sandwich about 1679; and that he probably married second at Sandwich, about 1680, Deborah Hatch, born at Scituate about 1662, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Hatch. All of these statements have been shown to be incorrect, but have been persistently repeated.

The Plymouth Court Records [5:156] dated 27 Oct. 1674 show that Elizabeth Warren accused Joseph Doten [sic] of being the father of her unborn child, and he was placed under bonds to appear at the next Court in March to make further answer respecting same. There is no further mention of this case in the records, so we are left in ignorance of how it was finally settled. Possibly the child died at birth, but certainly the couple did not marry, as is shown by subsequent rec-

ords. Evidently the author based his statement for the marriage on these court records and, not finding further reference, concluded that the couple had married. However, an article by R. H. Greene in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register [57:17] very clearly shows that Elizabeth^J Warren married as early as 1683 William Green, by whom she had but one child. [Quid vide.]

Records seem to indicate that Joseph Dotey was living in Sandwich in 1674 at the time the accusation was made and that he was already married since his first child was born 22 Feb. 1674 [1674/5]. Unfortunately, the mother's name does not appear; in fact, all the children are recorded to Joseph but none with his wife's name.

Plymouth Colony Deeds [4:1:8] show that 13 May 1672 Joseph Doten of Plymouth sold to Jno. Lapham of Portsmouth his share of a certain tract in Dartmouth given him by his father. We find no further record of him in Plymouth and it is assumed that he soon after moved to Sandwich where his first two children are recorded, the one above referred to in 1675, the other in 1677. We next find him at Rochester, Mass., associated with the widow Elizabeth Ellis, to which place both had removed about 1680, and they are among the early proprietors there [Plym. Col. Rec. 7:228]. On several occasions we find Joseph Dotey mentioned with the widow Ellis and members of her family. We get the impression there is a relationship, and since he named a son Ellis this provides strong circumstantial evidence that he married a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis of Sandwich. This is further strengthened by the fact that Rochester Proprietors' Records [1:68-9 and 2:63] show that Joseph Dotey "hath laid out to him 20 acres....this land is part of the 80-acre Division belonging to Elizabeth Ellis' share," recorded 5 June 1706.

In studying the Ellis family a snag was struck. No record was found of all the children of John and Elizabeth Ellis, only three being recorded; the number of their children is not definitely known, but there were probably at least seven or eight as gleaned from the few records found. John Ellis died near 23 May 1677, date of the inventory of his estate. We find no record of his widow Elizabeth's death nor any settlement of his or her estate. She was baptized at Pulborough, Sussex, 11 April 1624, daughter of Edmund Freeman; so she was 53 when her husband died, and she may have lived until early in 1706 and died shortly before the entries in the proprietors' records above cited. There is no evidence that the Ellises had a daughter Deborah but circumstances seem to indicate that they did and that she was the first wife of Joseph² Dotey, married

about 1674, probably in Sandwich, and that she was the mother of all his children. Their first son, Theophilus, named daughters Deborah and Elizabeth for his mother and grandmother respectively; Joseph Sr. named his second son Ellis; and these are convincing reasons when taken in conjunction with the entry in the Proprietors' Records for placing Joseph's wife as an Ellis. It is certain that she was not Deborah Hatch, as shown by the data previously given.

Deborah, wife of Joseph Doty [sic], died in Rochester, Mass., 21 June 1711 [Rochester V.R. p. 377]; no age at death is given. Joseph Doty, Sr., married second, at Rochester 5 March 1711/12, Sarah Edwards, widow. No record of her death was found.

Children recorded to Joseph Doty (except Elizabeth, placed presumptively):

- i. Theophilus³, b. at Sandwich 22 Feb. 1674 (1674/5) (M.D. 14:108); m. ca. 1695-6 Ruth² Mendall, dau. of John of Marshfield.
- ii. Ellis, b. at Sandwich 16 Apr. 1677; m. ca. 1704 Elliner
- iii. Elizabeth, b. probably at Rochester ca. 1680; m. 28 Feb. 1705 John Lewis.
- iv. Joseph, Jr., b. at Rochester 21 Mar. 1683; m. 2 July 1708 Hannah Edwards; removed to Sharon, Conn.
- v. Deborah, b. at Rochester 31 Mar. 1685; m. 7 Feb. 1710 Joseph Landers.
- vi. John, b. at Rochester 1 Mar. 1688; m. Elizabeth —; removed to Hebron, Conn.
- vii. Marcy, b. 12 Jan. 1691; no further record.
- viii. Faith, b. 18 Jan. 1696; m. 14 Apr. 1719 James Shaw of Plympton.
- ix. Marv, b. 28 July 1699; m. at Rochester (recorded at Plympton) 23 Aug. 1722 Samuel⁴ Waterman.

Editor's Note: Those interested in the above family group may find the following items cited in vol. 1, p. 72 of *The Waterman Family* (1939). Records of the First Congregational Church of Wareham, Mass., show admitted: Elizabeth Doty a widow, 4 May 1740; Silas Doty, 18 Apr. 1742; Zerviah Doty wife to Samuel, 25 July 1742; Hannah Doty, 23 Jan. 1742/3; Ellis Doty and Alice his wife, 12 Feb. 1743/4. Received from other churches: Samuel Waterman & his wife from Plympton 2d Church, 29 Aug. 1742. Dismissed to other churches: Elizabeth Doty wife to John, to Sharon, 25 Sept. 1742; Ellis Doty & Alice his wife, to Sharon, 19 Apr. 1747; John Ellis & his wife, to Hebron, 14 May 1749; Joseph Landers & Deborah his wife, Samuel Waterman & his wife, Joseph Landers Jr. & his wife, Ebenezer Landers, Silas Doty, Thomas Landers, and Hannah wife to Joseph Doty, all dismissed (with others) to Sharon 16 June 1749; Samuel Doty & Zerviah his wife, to Sharon, 24 Sept. 1749. Also, from gravestones in Boland District Burying Ground in Sharon, Conn.: Mr. Joseph Landers d. 5 Aug. 1781 in 94th yr.; Deborah wife of Mr. Joseph Landers d. 13 Jan. 1781 in 97th yr.

EVALUATION OF GENEALOGICAL WRITERS

V. COL. CHARLES EDWARD BANKS
1854-1931

By Walter Goodwin Davis, B.A., LL.B., F.A.S.G.

If there be such a thing as a genealogical daemon, Charles Edward Banks was surely possessed of one. Any one who has worked with him can testify to it. His energetic application to a task which he had undertaken brooked none of the interruptions welcomed by colleagues less devoted, such as noon meals, adequate sleep and social relaxation. Pushed out of a record office at closing time after a day of sustained concentration which began as soon after breakfast as possible, the long evening was spent sorting the spoils. And the next day was like unto the last. Only be this tremendous pressure could he have accomplished such a feat of transcription as that represented by the series of subsidy rolls of a dozen English counties, now on the shelves of the Library of Congress and the College of Arms, one of which, Able Men of Suffolk, 1638, is in print.

Col. Banks' contributions to such genealogical publications as the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and the Maine Historical Recorder began in 1880, when he was in his twenties. Presumably he had already worked out his own American ancestry, for his articles, many of them biographies of lesser known Maine worthies, show an interest not personal but general. He treated what might easily have been dull subjects with a style which made them interesting, and, what was not common in those days, cited his authorities. In his earliest book review he urged that historical societies "file away all discursive essays" and "memorial biographies" and confine their publications to original sources, advice which still holds good.

Banks' first full-scale work, The History of Martha's Vineyard, in two volumes, appeared in 1911, followed in 1925 by the genealogical volume. To this "off-islander" the books are satisfactory in every respect. The history, as is to be expected, deals much with families and personalities, and the genealogies are a demonstration of what can be done by exhausting not too promising original sources, which are thoroughly described.

The History of York, Maine, gave the colonel free scope for his dislike of the Massachusetts Puritan hierarchy and he took advantage of it, although it is pale compared to his unpublished manuscript, in the Maine Historical Society's library, entitled "History of the Usurpation of Maine." The York book is also a

genealogist's history, and it is a pity that the third and entirely genealogical volume was only partially prepared at the time of his death. It would have dealt with people whom the colonel knew, almost as their contemporaries knew them, from a life time of study.

After his retirement from the army gave him complete freedom, Banks spent four years in England entirely devoted to the study of origins of New England immigrants of the 17th century. Some of the results of this great labor appear in three volumes published by the colonel and one which appeared posthumously, the generous contribution of his friend E. E. Brownell. They are The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers, The Winthrop Fleet of 1630, The Planters of the Commonwealth, and Banks' Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650. With some justice he is accused of "throwing" these volumes into print. Not only was he impatient by nature but he may have realized that his time was short. The introductory essays are splendid background material, and in spite of obvious errors, the identifications of English homes collected in small compass much that was already known as well as much that was new. The Dictionary contains an essay on English research, first contributed to the Boston Evening Transcript, which should be read by every American genealogist first approaching a subject which the author knew well from detailed experience. The colonel would be the first to admit, however, that many of the attributions of emigrants to parishes are no more than clues (although highly valuable as such), as can be testified to by American genealogists who gave them to him. Lastly, the volume contains a calendar of the Banks Manuscripts in Bangor, Boston and Washington, a great collection of material which is a monument to his unfailing energy, enthusiasm and detective instinct. If his racy, witty and often vitriolic genealogical correspondence could have been preserved, many a laugh would be imposed on what is too often a dry subject. His ribald comments of the "de Boscos" (his generic name for mediaeval families), with whom he would have no dealings, would even strain the gravity of a confirmed mediaevalist.

VI. GILBERT COPE
1840—1928

By Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S.

Gilbert Cope, noted authority on the old families of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was not given to extravagant statements regarding the early history of the families investigated by him. Indeed, he was the reverse; while not denying the possibility that the families in question may have had illustrious origins, his published genealogies commenced usually in an unpretentious manner.

He is remembered chiefly for two works, History of Chester County, Pennsylvania, which he compiled with J. Smith Futhey (1881), and Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, on which he collaborated with Henry Graham Ashmead (2 vols., 1904). He was the author of a dozen or more family histories, all of which bear the stamp of painstaking and conscientious effort in ascertaining the facts based upon documentary evidence. A few of his early genealogies were slender volumes and were intended to prepare the way for more ambitious endeavors.

Cope's bulky histories of the families of Dutton (1871) and Sharpless (1887) are typical examples of his determination to steer clear of fanciful theories concerning their origins. Although he acknowledged that the Pennsylvania progenitors may indeed have been descended from the ancient and well-connected English families bearing those names, he began the pedigree of the former family only with the 17th century Quaker immigrant, and the lineage of the Sharpless family from the middle of the 16th century after a careful examination of wills and parish registers. His chart representing the descent of the latter from Sharpless of Sharpless (from about 1320) was admittedly conjectural and tentative.

His most important contributions, however, are not in print. His private genealogical collections are preserved in the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. They comprise 90 folio volumes containing notes, memoranda, correspondence and extracts from the source-records pertaining to over 2500 families, most of them settled in southeastern Pennsylvania but some of them located in New Jersey. Like all genealogists, he was not free from error in his conclusions, but he was methodical and careful in his work. His professional work was prodigious and he was often called upon to conduct research in lawsuits involving inheritance.

In 1904 Cope performed a signal service in the field

of genealogy that is but slightly appreciated by American genealogists. He went to England to make digests of all the registers of births, deaths and marriages preserved in the archives of the Society of Friends in London. "What has been done by Henry F. Waters for the early settlers of New England," he declared in a printed statement pasted in the volume containing the quarterly meeting records of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, "I hope in a measure to accomplish for the Quaker colonists of the Middle States, with whose history on this side I am probably more familiar than any other person." This was not an idle display of vanity; he was writing with authority on a subject in which he was recognized as a master by his contemporaries. He copied these vital statistics from the earliest date they were maintained until 1725, thus covering the whole period of early Quaker immigration to this country. The results of his investigations were placed among the treasured collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. They provide valuable clues for tracing the English antecedents of many colonial families and stand as a permanent memorial to the zeal and indefatigable labors of Gilbert Cope.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Ethel Lord Scofield
1884-1959

late of Longmeadow, Mass., and a native of New Haven, Conn., where she was curator and librarian for many years of the New Haven Colony Historical Society; a dedicated genealogist of the old school; and the unacknowledged source of much genealogical data now in print.

Winifred Lovering Holman
Donald Lines Jacobus

WHO WAS REBECCA CORNELL?

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

Mr. G. Andrews Moriarty has lately put us all greatly in his debt by publishing [supra, 35:107] certain discoveries made by Mr. Waldo C. Sprague in the parish registers of Saffron Walden, co. Essex. There can be no doubt that Mr. Sprague located eight baptisms and two burials of children of Thomas and Rebecca Cornell, later of Boston, Portsmouth, R.I., and Westchester Co., N.Y. Three children, Samuel, Joshua, and Mary, all presumably born in America, are naturally missing, as are also Ann, the second daughter living in 1664, and therefore born in either 1624 or 1626, and Richard, the second son in 1664 (actually the third, counting the William who died in England), born, it would seem, therefore, between July 1628 and April 1629. Perhaps Ann and Richard were baptized in a neighboring parish. But apart from these omissions, the evidence from Saffron Walden is completely in harmony with that presented by the will of Rebecca Cornell, dated 2 Sept. 1664, probated 1673, of which an abstract appears supra 19:132, a facsimile (not very legible) and a complete transcript in John Ross Delafield, Delafield the Family History (privately printed 1945), 2:648 f. The testatrix listed her sons in order and her daughters in order, and also numbered each list so that we are not left to assume merely from the order that it is chronological. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have the additional material discovered by Mr. Sprague.

Unfortunately, however, in this article reference is made to a "Briggs Genealogy" without making clear that the claims made in that work, and partly cited, are far from being sound. It is true that on the occasion of the trial in 1673 of Thomas^c Cornell for the alleged murder of his mother, when he was convicted on flimsy evidence and subsequently hanged, one John Briggs of Portsmouth deposed that he had seen the deceased Rebecca in some sort of apparition and that she had asserted to him, "I am your sister Cornell." This is for me satisfactory evidence that Rebecca Cornell and John Briggs bore the relationship of brother and sister to each other, but I do not regard it as sufficient proof that they were the children of the same parents. The terminology of the seventeenth century was such that this relationship could have been established in at least three ways:

- (a) Thomas Cornell could have married John Briggs' sister;
- (b) John Briggs could have married Thomas Cornell's

sister; and

(c) The sister of Rebecca could have married John Briggs.

In addition, we have also the possibility that the relationship was either half or step. The first alternative has been widely supposed to be the only one. It was accepted by the Rev. John Cornell, M.A., in his Genealogy of the Cornell Family, being an account of the Descendants of Thomas Cornell of Portsmouth, R.I. (New York 1902), p. 17, and by Mrs. Bertha Bortle Beal Aldridge in her book, The Briggs Genealogy, Including The Ancestors and Descendants of Ichabod White Briggs 1609-1953, Also Other line descendants of his immigrant ancestor John Briggs, b. 1609, York, England, and Some of the Descendants of Ichabod White (Victor, N.Y., 1953), p. 11, where Mrs. Aldridge makes John Briggs marry Sarah, sister of Thomas Cornell. On p. 7, in the preface, she puts the birth of John Briggs in Kent, England, inconsistently with her title-page which makes him born in York. But this latter work is not the "Briggs Genealogy" to which reference was made. That, as I learn from Mr. Sprague, is a typed manuscript which he saw at Providence, "New York Descendants of John Briggs of R. I. and County Essex, England, with 16 Allied Families," by Pearl Leona Heck of Washington, D. C. (1933).

So far as I am aware, no proof has been offered to support the belief that John Briggs' sister Rebecca Cornell was born a Briggs, and in view of the fact that Mr. Sprague has now found evidence that Thomas and Rebecca had a son buried in England on 19 Oct. 1632 with the name, as shown in the register, of Kelame, it would be well to investigate the possibility that this child bore the maiden name of Rebecca.

In any case, I have myself investigated the Briggs family as shown in the registers of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, London, in which, it is true, there is recorded the baptism of a child named Rebecca, daughter of Henry Briggs, on 25 Oct. 1600, and it is also true that this date is satisfactory for our Rebecca Cornell, so far as we can tell. There are in these registers more entries of the Briggs family than Mr. Moriarty cites, and for the benefit of those to whom the printed registers are not available, I now transcribe all of them:

Burials

5 Dec. 1595	Elizabeth Briggess, widow
22 Feb. 1572/3	George Briggess
7 Sept. 1608	John Briggess' stillborn child
23 May 1600	Thomas, son of Richard Briggess
3 Sept. 1593	Margaret, daughter of Will'm Briggess

27 Aug. 1593	Will'm Briggs, householder
16 May 1620	Henry Briggs' son William
3 Dec. 1620	Joyce, daughter of Henry Briggs
14 Aug. 1625	Henry Briggs
<u>Baptisms</u>	
25 Oct. 1600	Rebecca, daughter of Henry Briggs
8 Apr. 1618	John & Joyce, children of Henry Briggs
<u>Weddings</u>	
27 Feb. 1616/17	Henry Briggs & Hellen Taylor
21 Nov. 1621	Henry Briggs & Joane Wilkinson

I have also made inquiries for wills of the Briggs family of Clerkenwell but received no report of any extant. The children of Thomas and Rebecca Cornell were named Sarah, Ann, William, Thomas, Richard, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Kelame, William, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joshua, and Mary, this list being a combination of the evidence from the parish registers and the mother's will. The children of John Briggs of Portsmouth are shown in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (pp. 25 f.) as John, Thomas, William, Susanna, Job, and Enoch, and the same list appears in Mrs. Aldridge's book—I have myself not done any research on the second generation of the Briggs family of Portsmouth. It would seem clear that there is at least no striking correspondence between the names of the Briggs family of Clerkenwell and the Cornell and Briggs families of Portsmouth. Particularly significant is the absence of the name Henry. Moreover, if Rebecca Cornell was, indeed, the Rebecca Briggs baptized in 1600 at St. James's, then the John Briggs baptized there in 1618 is about ten years too young to have been the Portsmouth settler, since his age was given when he testified in 1673, showing that he was born in 1608 or 1609. I conclude that if Rebecca Cornell was really a Briggs, then she was not the one baptized in Clerkenwell.

POUND CEMETERY BURIALS, NEVERSINK, N. Y.

By Robert R. Buell, Ph.D., of Toledo, Ohio

The ancient burial ground called the Pound Cemetery, located east of the village of Neversink on the slopes of Mutton Hill, contains the remains of several families from Connecticut and may be of value to those who are searching for these families. An earlier compilation, in typescript at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, was made by Mrs. Louise Zim and does not include all of the broken stones here recorded, nor the duplicate stone for the twins. The inscriptions are as follows:

- Hammond, John [broken stone, no dates]. "Served throughout the Revolutionary War"
- Prince, Anne died Aug. 22, 1802 aged 55 years
- Reynolds [Monument] Henry Reynolds born at Peekskill, N.Y., 1742, died at Neversink, N.Y., 1827 / Mary Fowler his wife, born 1743 died 1825 / For loyalty to freedom he was attacked by a Tory band and left for dead in his own home. / Erected by the descendants of Henry Reynolds in 1902.
- Drake, Jeremiah, died June 22, 1845 aged 84 years 22 days
- St. John, Amanda St. John, wife of Dr. Wm. A. Hansee, died Apr. 3, 1878 aged 58 years 5 mos. 26 days
- Drake, Phebe widow of Jeremiah died Nov. 21, 1853, aged 83 years 3 mos. 7 days
- Lockwood, Mary relict of Phineas, died Sept. 17, 1842, aged 63 years
- Horace died Sept. 8, 1849 aged 52y 8m 23d.
- Eli, son of Horace B. and Margaret, died Feb. 2, 1843, aged 6m 2d.
- Daniel C. died Nov. 29, 1840, aged 38y.
- Benson, Phebe wife of Neal, died July 16, 1852, aged 50y 6m 14d.
- Hall, John died 11th of March 1802 aged 45y 4m.
- John jr., died July 13, 1847, aged 67y 1m 15d.
- Mehetable [stone broken] [copied many years ago as died Dec. 22, 1812 aged 76y 6m 22d]
- Dickson, Henry, died Apr. 20, 1860, aged 60y 4m 15d.
- Abigail Minard his wife, died Sept. 6, 1860, aged 65y 11m 26d.
- Gillet, Mary wife of Benjamin, died July 22, 1808, aged 43y 6m.
- Zopher died June 3, 1859, aged 61y 5m 6d.
- Martha wife of Zophar, died Mar. 6, 1867, aged 67y 8m 26d.
- Wealthy Gillet wife of John B. Tyler, Preacher, died July 19, 1829, aged 27y. "Shouting glory, glory,

- glory, I am going Home."
- Gillet, Ezekial, died March 8, 1837, aged 70y 3m 25d.
 Sebbel his wife died Feb. 29, 1848, aged 68y 5m 24d.
 Demming died July 3, 1849, aged 76y 4m.
 Theodotia wife of Demming, died Aug. 23, 1869, aged 90y 1m.
- Sluyter, Stephen, born Oct. 17, 1792, died Sept. 27, 1869
 Sarah his wife, born July 20, 1795, died Mar. 24, 1821
 Lavina his wife, born Jan. 1, 1803, died Nov. 18, 1859
- Slayter, Phebe wife of Johnathan, died Feb. 16, 1822, aged 17y 8m 16d.
- Brown, James, died Aug. 28, 1865, aged 88y 4m 29d.
 Betsy, his wife, and dau. of Seth and Anna Gillet, died Sept. 26, 1836, aged 53y 2m 2d.
- Hall [Monument] Alvan Hall, "born on Mutton Hill 1809 died 1872 son of John Hall who emigrated from Litchfield, Conn., 1789" / Phebe, born on Neversink Flat 1812, died 1897, dau. of Jeremiah Drake who emigrated from near Peekskill, N.Y., about 1793 / Mary J. 1841-1913 / Louise born Oct. 22, 1843, died Feb. 6, 1848 / Celia born Oct. 22, 1843, died Feb. 19, 1848 "children of Alvan and Phebe Hall."
- Hall [double stone]
 Celia died Feb. 19, 1847, aged 4y 3m 28d.
 Louise died Feb. 6, 1847, aged 4y 3m 15d.
- Hall, George R., son of Charles H. and Amy A., died Aug. 23, 1872, aged 6y 10d.
- Griffin, Daniel son of Daniel and [illegible], died Sept. 25, [illegible].

In passing, it may be said that Mrs. Zim has made some attempt in her typescript "Abandoned Cemeteries in Sullivan County" to identify the Hall family. She mentions that Henry Reynolds is a son of David Reynolds of Stamford, later of Peekskill and still later of Cornwall, Orange Co., this being borne out by the will of David. There were Sluyter and Slayter families early in this territory when it was part of Ulster County.

The Gillet family, so prominent here, was another Connecticut family. John Gillet is in the roster of foot militia under Capt. William Faulkner taken 13 July 1772 [Clearwater, Ulster County, p. 117]. Charles Gilletts of Mamkating precinct (now Sullivan Co.) signed the Ulster Co. "Articles of Association" in 1776 and the same year Joseph Jillet was 2nd Lieut. of the 11th Co., 2nd Ulster (South End) Militia [*ibid.*, 141, 158].

Despite only one St. John stone here, the family was numerous in New Marlborough Town before 1776 when Ebenezer, Job, Josiah, Adam, Noah, Matthew and Samuel all signed the Association Pledge [*ibid.*, 135-137]. Several Griffins served in the 3rd Ulster Regiment in 1776.

CERTAIN HALSEY-POOL GROUPS
MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

The origin of the Halsey family of Morristown, N.J., is shrouded in mystery. The most likely father of this group seems to be Samuel³ Halsey (Isaac², Thomas¹). We find in the records of Southampton, L.I., that Samuel Halsey sold land 29 Nov. 1720 [T.R. 6:145]; and Samuel Halsey and son (unnamed) were in a Parish Rate list in 1736 [T.R. 5:97]. Samuel³ was named with his father's household in the 1698 Census and presumably was born in the earlier 1690's. He may have been the father of the three brothers and one sister named below, who were born roughly between 1715 and 1728 and whose relationship to each other is proved by the will of one of them, Ezra Halsey.

1. Samuel⁴, perhaps the "son" named in the rate list in 1736, and if so, born probably 1715-1718. He seems to have remained in Southampton. He and his son Gideon were named in the will of his brother Ezra (below). Gideon, b. ca. 1744, d. 22 Oct. 1816, had a wife Phebe who died 15 June 1820 aged 68.

2. Benjamin, born 10 Dec. 1721; settled in Morristown, N.J., where he was Captain, Judge, and County Collector; died 19 Feb. 1788 aged 66; married first, 16 Jan. 1747, Sarah Pruden, daughter of Joseph; she died 1759 or shortly after and he married second, Bethia Youngs, widow of Rev. David; she died 23 Jan. 1785 aged 62, and he married third, 8 June 1785, Sarah (Rai-nor) Lindsley, widow of Capt. John; she died 29 Mar. 1803 aged 67.

Children by first wife:

- i. Deborah⁵, b. 6 Nov. 1747; bapt. 31 Jan. 1748; m. David Day.
- ii. Joseph, b. 23 Oct. 1749; bapt. 17 Dec. 1749; d. 30 Sept. 1750.
- iii. Joanna, b. 20 May 1751; bapt. 21 June 1751; m. Isaac Miller.
- iv. Ezra, b. 6 May 1753; bapt. 17 June 1753; d. Jan. 1821; Captain; m. 25 Oct. 1774, Sarah Johnson.
- v. Joseph, b. 13 Feb. 1755; bapt. 28 Mar. 1755; d. 18 May 1811; m. 28 Feb. 1776, Jerusha Wood (his cousin, see below).
- vi. Samuel, b. 20 May 1756; d. 27 May 1758.
- vii. Ruth, b. 20 May 1758; bapt. 25 June 1758; m. (1) James Youngs; m. (2) Mark Walton.
- viii. Sarah, b. 8 Jan. 1759; bapt. 2 Jan. 1760; m. John Lindsley.

Child by second wife:

- ix. Benjamin, b. 20 Apr. 1764; bapt. 27 May 1764; d. 10 Mar. 1853; m. (1) 27 Feb. 1788, Melicent Ferguson; m. (2) Sept. 1812, Katherine Couse.

3. Ezra, born about 1727, died at Morristown, N.J., 23 Oct. 1775 aged 48; Elder of the church there, 2 Nov. 1770; married Hannah —, who died 14 Oct. 1776 aged 49. No issue.

4. Jerusha, born about 1728; died 21 Apr. 1803 aged 75; married Jonathan Wood, who died 2 Jan. 1804. His will, dated 18 May 1803, proved 14 Jan. 1804, calls him of the Town and County of Morris, and names son Jonathan Baldwin Wood; sons Joseph and David; and three daughters Jerusha Hallsey, Ruth Munson, and Sarah Force (Widow) [N.J. Archives, Wills 10:513]. Children, mostly based on Morristown Church registers:

- i. Samuel, bapt. 20 Jan. 1754; d. young.
- ii. Joanna, bapt. 1 Dec. 1755; d. young.
- iii. Jerusha, bapt. 5 Feb. 1758; m. 28 Feb. 1776, Joseph Halsey, her first cousin; see above.
- iv. Joseph, bapt. 13 Apr. 1760.
- v. Ruth, bapt. 19 Sept. 1762; d. 7 Mar. 1847; m. 25 Aug. 1782, Joshua Munson, b. 22 Nov. 1757, d. 15 Mar. 1826; had 5 children (see The Munson Record, 1:202), one of whom was named Halsey.
- vi. Jonathan Baldwin, bapt. 17 Nov. 1765.
- vii. Abraham, bapt. 10 July 1768; d. young.
- viii. Sarah, b. 23 Aug. 1770; m. — Force.
- ix. David.

The above schedules have been given, though with no pretense of completeness, to make the following wills more understandable, and also for any evidential light which may be shed by the naming of the children.

The will of Benjamin Hallsey of Morristown, dated 14 Nov. 1785, proved 11 Mar. 1788, gave to wife Sarah the movable estate she brought; and named sons Ezra, Joseph and Benjamin, daughters Deborah Day, Joanna Miller, Ruth Youngs, and Sarah Lindsley, and grandson David Day; executors: sons Joseph and Benjamin, and Richard Johnson [N.J. Archives, Wills, 6:172].

The will of Ezra Halsey of Morristown, Morris Co., yeoman, made 12 Oct. 1775, proved 14 Nov. 1775, gave half to wife Hannah; to nephew Ezra Halsey, oldest son of my brother Benjamin Halsey, when 21, with remainder to his brothers Joseph and Benjamin Halsey; the younger sons of sister Wood and her daughters; nephew Gideon son of brother Samuel Halsey; Samuel son of my sister Wood; to Ezra oldest son of Jerusha wife of John Pool,

£20 when of age [ibid., 5:219].

The puzzle we shall consider is why Ezra Halsey remembered so generously the young boy, Ezra Pool, who almost certainly was named in his honor. It seems obvious that the boy's father was no connection, otherwise he would have written "Ezra son of John Pool." The actual phrasing, "son of Jerusha wife of John Pool," suggests very strongly that it was because of Jerusha the legacy was made, and that any connection by blood or marriage must be sought through her.

Jerusha "Cade" [Cady] was baptized as an adult (actually she was about 15) at Morristown 5 July 1765, and the later entry is added to her name, "married to John Pool." Who then was Jerusha Cady? The Morristown records show only three of the name at that period, a widow Rebecca who married in 1761, and two Cady girls, Jerusha, born about 1750, and Elizabeth, born about 1754, these dates being based on their ages at death. It therefore seems extremely probable that the widow Rebecca Cady arrived in Morristown with two young Cady daughters, and this is made all the more probable because Jerusha named two of her Pool children Rebecca and Elizabeth, which would be for her mother and sister. The following schedule will show what is known of this Cady group to start with.

The Widow Rebecca Cady, born about 1717, died at Morristown 16 May 1777 aged 60; married there, 1 Mar. 1761, Hur Osborn, bapt. at East Hampton, N.Y., 23 Nov. 1712, died at Morristown 20 July 1777 aged 67 (sic) son of Thomas³ (John², Thomas¹) Osborn of East Hampton.

Presumed Cady children:

- i. Jerusha, b. ca. 1750; d. 1 Nov. 1832 ae. 82; m. by 1768 John Pool. Their children will be given later.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1754; d. 28 Feb. 1809 ae. 55; m. (1) at Morristown, 20 Sept. 1778, Sergt. Reuben Cooper of Virginia, who d. 13 Jan. 1790 ae. 32; m. (2) after 1792 Timothy Humphreville, b. at New Haven, Conn., 17 Sept. 1746, d. at Morristown 14 Jan. 1800. Children (Cooper):
 1. James; he had a son Samuel.
 2. Elizabeth.

Child (Humphreville):

3. Mary.

Osborn child of Widow Rebecca Cady:

- iii. Rebecca, b. ca. 1762; d. 6 May 1777 ae. 15.

The theory naturally suggests itself that the widow Rebecca Cady was born a Halsey and sister of Ezra Halsey, which would make Jerusha Cady niece of the latter and explain the latter's legacy to Jerusha's boy. It may be objected to this theory that Ezra Halsey's will

fails to mention a sister Rebecca, although Rebecca Cady-Osborn was then living, and it fails to call Jerusha his niece, although all other legatees are described as brothers, nephews and sister.

Furthermore, there is a clear indication who Rebecca really was. Rebecca daughter of John⁴ Talmadge (Nathaniel³, Thomas², Thomas¹) by his first wife Experience Miller was baptized at East Hampton, N.Y., 30 Mar. 1718 and married there, 7 May 1739, Eliakim Conkling, Jr., by whom she had two children recorded, both of whom died young (Sarah, bapt. 23 Sept. 1739, d. 15 Oct. 1739, ae. about 7 weeks, and David, bapt. 29 Nov. 1741, d. 15 Sept. 1742 ae. about 10 months). Eliakim Conkling, Jr., was born about Jan. 1712, and died at East Hampton 5 May 1746, aged 33 years 4 months. When John Talmadge made his will 10 Oct. 1760 (proved 7 Nov. 1764), he named his [second] wife Ann and many children, including Rebecca "Cody" as printed in New York Wills, 6:358-9; but Rebecca's married name is corrected to Cady, ibid., 17:268. It will be noted that the baptismal date of Rebecca Talmadge in 1718 accords closely with Rebecca Cady-Osborn's age of 60 (a round figure) at death in 1777. After long search for the origin of the "Widow Rebecca Cady," I have no doubt that this identification is correct. In fact, Jeannette Edwards Rattray, East Hampton History (1953), p. 577, states definitely that Rebecca Talmadge married first, Eliakim Conkling, Jr., and second, Abraham Cady. She rather spoils this under the Conkling family on p. 250, by stating there that Rebecca Talmadge widow of Eliakim Conkling married Dr. Howell in 1750. Since Conkling died 1746, and her father's will calls her Cady in 1760, and her supposed (and almost certain) daughter Jerusha Cady was born in or about 1750, we venture to doubt the contradictory Howell statement.

We thus conclude that Rebecca Talmadge married first Eliakim Conkling, Jr., second (Abraham?) Cody, and third, Hur Osborn, and it seems significant that her third husband, like the first and presumably the second, was a native of East Hampton, Long Island, her own place of birth.

Since Jerusha Cady was thus not the niece of Ezra Halsey, a second theory presents itself that she may have been niece of Ezra's wife Hannah who died 14 Oct. 1776 aged 49 and hence was born about 1727. Rebecca Talmadge had indeed a younger half-sister, Hannah Talmadge, who was baptized at East Hampton 8 Oct. 1727. She was called Hannah Leek in her father's will in 1760 but we fail to identify her Leek husband in the extensive account of that family prepared by Dr. Herbert F. Seversmith for his Colonial Families, and suspect that

she married a young Leek who died early and that after 1760 she became the wife of Ezra Halsey. She had no children probably, or Ezra would have remembered them. After the widow Rebecca Cady married Hur Osborn in 1761 it seems quite possible that her elder Cady girl lived with Rebecca's sister, Jerusha's childless aunt. That would explain why Ezra Halsey left £20 to Jerusha's eldest son. This theory is not proved but seems somewhat likely.

The Cady family of East Hampton is very obscure. In 1686 the Town of East Hampton was ordered to grant Robert Cady land, he having lived there four years [O'Callaghan, Documentary History of New York, 3:263]. He was then a man well along in middle life, for his death occurred 18 Sept. 1727 at the age of about 92, possibly an exaggeration. It would have been possible for Robert to have had children born when he was in his 50's, even in his 60's, and we are inclined to place the following as children rather than as grandchildren:

Margaret Cady, m. 1 Oct. 1713 Recompense Sherry or Sherrill, as his second wife.

Katherine "Burnham formerly Cady" baptized (as an adult) 25 June 1720.

Eleanor Cady m. 22 Mar. 1721/2 John Whitaker, "a stranger."

The only male we have found in this supposed second generation is Adam Cady, who married 18 Apr. 1722 Jerusha Parsons. She was widow of Henry Parsons who was drowned 24 Feb. 1719 aged 34, and is probably the "wife of Adam Cady" who died 14 July 1744 aged "above 60." She may have been Adam's second wife. He certainly had children by Jerusha, as a son of Adam Cady died 30 Apr. 1726 aged 3 months. We have to place Adam as father of Elizabeth Cady who married 17 July 1744 Jeremiah Miller and had children, one of them named Jerusha after Adam's wife. We also have to place Adam as father of Abraham, if that was his name, the second husband of Rebecca (Talmadge) Conkling; and it should be noted that he apparently named his elder daughter, our Jerusha (Cady) Pool, after his mother or stepmother, the widow Jerusha Parsons.

The early Pools of Morris County, N.J., are very difficult. There was a Robert Pool of Morris Town, labourer, on whose intestate estate administration was granted to a creditor, 24 Feb. 1752, the widow Susanna having declined [N.J. Archives, Wills 3:255]. The children, if any, are not named. The name Robert does not appear among the later Pools of Morris County, and we have no reason to suppose that he was their progenitor except that he was there.

There were other Pools in Morris County, N.J., whose connection with the family in which we are interested is uncertain. One was John Pool of Morris County, whose will dated 26 Aug. 1807, proved 31 Aug. 1807, named two daughters, Polly Williams and Hannah Halsey, and made his friend Gabriel Johnson executor [Files at Trenton, 1338 N]. This John Pool was of "Long Hill," born presumably not far from 1750; married 13 Jan. 1773 Jemima Mulford, daughter of Jeremy; and had children: Elizabeth and Joan, bapt. 4 Dec. 1774, d. young; Polly, m. Noah Williams of Long Hill and Ohio; and Hannah, m. 25 Feb. 1797 John Halsey, of Lebanon, Ohio.

John Pool, Sr., of Morristown, born about 1722, died 5 Jan. 1792 aged 69; possibly his wife was named Sarah. He may have been father of the following family, of whom John, Jeremiah and Polly seems certain, the others being hypothetically placed, but no probate has been found to give us definite evidence:

- i. ?Benjamin, b. by 1762; m. at Morristown 4 July 1762 Jemima Burt. Children bapt. at Morristown: Sybil, 24 Nov. 1764; Zuba, 27 Sept. 1766. No further information. Note that Jeremiah below named a son Benjamin.
- ii. John, b. ca. 1747; d. 1837; see below.
- iii. Jeremiah, b. 8 June 1750; d. 19 Oct. 1818; see below.
- iv. ?Margaret, m. 11 Mar. 1783 Jacob Ludlam.
- v. ?Sarah, b. ca. 1758; d. 26 Dec. 1794 ae. 37; m. 17 Oct. 1781 Joseph Shipman.
- vi. Polly, b. ca. 1761; d. 16 Jan. 1780 ae. 18.

John Pool, born about 1747, died in 1837; married by 1768 Jerusha Cady, born about 1750, died 1 Nov. 1832 aged 82, daughter of Abraham? and Rebecca (Talmadge) (Conkling) Cady. Most of his children were recorded at Morristown. He seems to have lived later in Mendham, as some of his children were of Mendham at marriage, but he called himself of Randolph in his will dated 20 Apr. 1836, proved 12 Apr. 1837 [Files at Trenton, 2696 N]. In this he remembered the male heirs of William Pool, dec'd; the male heirs of John Pool, Jr., dec'd; Braynard, Luther and Ogden, children of John Pool, Jr., dec'd; Hezekiah W. Aber; daughter Elizabeth Aber; daughter Jerusha Hedges; daughter Rebecca wife of Luther Lawrence; son Luther; and the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Freedom; but named first his son Silas.

Children:

- i. Ezra, bapt. 14 Dec. 1768; d. 26 Nov. 1775 ae. 7.
- ii. William, b. 22 May 1771; bapt. 4 Aug. 1771; m. Abigail Doty, b. ca. 1776, d. 9 Dec. 1837, dau. of Henry. He d. 1 Apr. 1836. He called himself of Mendham in his will dated 8 Mar. 1836, proved 12 Apr. 1836 (Files at

Trenton, 2107 N), in which he mentions wife Abigail and children without naming them, and made his wife and sons John L. and Henry executors. Children:

1. Abby, b. 23 Dec. 1797; d. 18 Dec. 1884.
 2. John L., b. 9 Feb. 1800; d. 9 Oct. 1875; of Mendham.
 3. Mary, m. Samuel Nixon.
 4. Phebe, m. Peter G. Dickerson (a second cousin).
 5. Henry, of Randolph; m. Charity Clark and had children: William Newton, Sib Ann, and Phebe.
 6. William, b. 21 Feb. 1817; d. 28 June 1896; of Randolph; m. Phebe C. Pool (second cousin), and had a child: Ann, m. Horace Baird.
- iii. Silas, b. 6 July 1773; bapt. 15 Aug. 1773; m. 12 Aug. 1798, Elizabeth Johnston.
- iv. John, b. 27 June 1775; bapt. 13 Aug. 1775; d. 8 Nov. 1775.
- v. Elizabeth, b. 30 Nov. 1778; bapt. 24 Jan. 1779; d. 16 Oct. 1854 ae. 75-10-16 (g.s., Mt. Freedom); m. 4 Oct. 1797, Silas Aber, who d. in 1814 as a soldier in the War of 1812, son of Israel and Dorothea (Leonard) Aber. Children:
1. Jerusha, m. Isaac Hewey; and had a daughter: Mary Jane, m. David Harris.
 2. Hezekiah W., b. 10 Apr. 1810; d. 28 Mar. 1853 ae. 42-11-18 (g.s., Mt. Freedom); m. (1) 7 Apr. 1830 Phebe Johnson, b. 17 May 1810, d. 25 Mar. 1835, dau. of Miller and Elizabeth (Youngs) Johnson; two children; m. (2) 15 Dec. 1836 Elizabeth Pool, b. at Drakestown 13 June 1813 (g.s.), d. 2 July 1888 (g.s., Mt. Freedom), his second cousin; six children.
 3. Susanna, b. 22 June 1812; d. 29 Aug. 1850 ae. 38-2-7 (g.s., Mt. Freedom); m. George R. Reid, who d. 4 Nov. 1876 ae. 70-4-2 (g.s.). Children: "Lonso" and George. He m. (2) Elizabeth A. Lawrence, who d. 25 Apr. 1898 (g.s.).
- vi. Phebe, b. 28 Jan. 1781; bapt. 18 Mar. 1781; d. 23 Sept. 1786.
- vii. Luther, b. 1 Feb. 1783; bapt. 30 Mar. 1783; d. 16 Oct. 1856; m. and had a daughter Jerusha.
- viii. Jerusha, b. 3 Feb. 1785; bapt. 17 Apr. 1785; m. ——— Hedges.
- ix. Susanna, b. 1 Mar. 1787; bapt. 10 June 1787; d. young.
- x. Rebecca, b. 8 June 1789; bapt. 26 July 1789; m. Luther Lawrence.
- xi. John, b. ca. 1792; d. 30 Mar. 1829; m. Mahala Stevens, b. ca. 1797, d. 25 Feb. 1882. Children:
1. Brainerd D., b. 20 Apr. 1820; d. 26 Jan. 1912; m. (1) Miranda C. Allison, b. 6 Feb. 1824, d. 3 July 1852; m. (2) Cornelia Cooper, b. 7 Nov. 1834. Issue by both wives.
 2. Elizabeth.
 3. Luther, b. ca. 1824; d. 25 Apr. 1846.
 4. James Ogden, b. ca. 1826; d. 11 Aug. 1842.

Jeremiah Pool, born 8 June 1750, died 19 Oct. 1818; married Joanna —, born 22 June 1748, died 12 Nov. 1823.

The will of Jeremiah Pool of Roxbury, made 12 Aug. 1812, proved 19 Nov. 1818, named wife; three sons, Benjamin, Ezra and Jeremiah; daughters, Mary wife of Nathaniel Dickerson and Elizabeth wife of John Coleman; executors, Benjamin Blackford and son Benjamin Pool. [Files at Trenton, 1736 N.]

The will of Joannah Pool of Roxbury, made 16 Dec. 1822, proved 31 Dec. 1823, named son Ezra; three sons (names not specified); two daughters, Mary Dickerson and Elizabeth Colman. [Ibid., 1974 N.]

Data on some of the grandchildren and their families (through the son Ezra) are found in Detroit Society for Genealogical Research Magazine, 17:116.

Children:

- i. Isaac, b. 20 May 1773.
- ii. Jacob, b. 24 Feb. 1775.
- iii. Benjamin, b. 12 Apr. 1777; of Medham; m. 8 Mar. 1797 Tabitha Dickerson of Roxbury.
- iv. Ezra, b. 25 Feb. 1779; d. 1840; of Drakestown; m. Mahala Brown, b. 13 Feb. 1783, d. 19 Apr. 1808. Children:
 1. Richard, b. 1 Nov. 1800; d. s.p.
 2. William, b. 5 July 1802; m. (1) Betsey Gulick, (2) Polly Gulick, (3) Elizabeth Van Sickler. Children: see Detroit Mag. reference above.
 3. Nancy, b. 14 Nov. 1804; m. Jacob Wire of High Bridge, N.J.
 4. Mary Ann, b. 1 June 1807; m. Joseph W. Campbell of Drakestown, N.J.; three children.
 5. Joanna, b. 30 May 1809; m. Derrick Gulick; for children, see Detroit Mag. reference above.
 6. David P., b. 6 Mar. 1811; d. s.p.
 7. Elizabeth, b. 13 June 1813; d. 2 July 1888; m. (1) 15 Dec. 1836 Hezekiah W. Aber (a second cousin, *supra*); m. (2) Benjamin Sutton.
 8. Ezra L. B., b. 22 Oct. 1815; of Drakestown; m. (1) Mary Ann Hart, (2) Sarah Vliet.
 9. Jeremiah, b. 3 May 1820; d. 13 May 1886; rem. to Michigan; m. 1847 Clarissa Hart; for children, see Detroit Mag. reference above.
 10. Phebe C., b. 19 Apr. 1822; d. 31 Dec. 1892; m. William Pool (a second cousin, *supra*).
 11. John H., b. 21 Nov. 1824; res. Danville, Warren Co., N.J.; m. Phebe Smith.
 12. Aaron, b. 20 Apr. 1828; d. s.p.; m. — Stark.
- v. Mary, b. 27 Apr. 1782; m. 16 Nov. 1797, Nathaniel Dickerson of Roxbury; had children, of whom Peter G. Dickerson m. Phebe Pool (a second cousin, *above*).
- vi. Elizabeth, b. 1 July 1784; m. John Coleman.
- vii. Jeremiah, b. 19 Mar. 1788; m. Polly Gates.

A HARTFORD MISCELLANY:
HOWARD, STONE, ADSIT-EDGETT

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The maltster Henry Howard, sometimes called Haward or Hayward in the records, was a resident of Hartford and Wethersfield, of note chiefly for the size of his estate and for the fact that his wife was the sister of a prominent clergyman. We first meet him when at the age of eight he crossed the Atlantic on the Ship Francis of Ipswich in April 1634, a member of the household of John Bernard [alias Barnard], aged 36, who had with him also a wife Mary aged 38 and Fayth Newell aged 13 [Hotten, Original Lists, p. 278]. Henry must therefore have been born about 1626 but we do not know where. As John Bernard was also a maltster it is probable that Henry was his apprentice, though at a rather early age.

Whether our man was the Henry Howard who benefited from the estate of John Strickland of Long Island in 1672 is not certain. He was not named in Strickland's will dated 5 Sept. 1672, probated 13 Dec. 1672 (for the details see supra, 11:83), but just possibly may have been one of the unnamed grandsons mentioned in the will. If so, he would have been 46 when his grandfather died, not impossible but rather unlikely.

Hinery Hayword married at Hartford on 28 Sept. 1648 Sarah Stone, who was the daughter of John Stone of Hartford, Hertfordshire, England, by his wife, — Rogers. On the Stones, see below. Soon after the marriage the young couple removed to Wethersfield where the births of the first six of their children are recorded, by year only, from 1651 to 1661. There is a brief sketch of Henry Howard in Stiles' History of Ancient Wethersfield (New York 1904), 2:439 f., and the same writer notes that our man was on the commission to run the line between Hartford and Wethersfield in 1659 (ibid. 1:278). In 1663 or thereabouts the family returned to Hartford, for on 27 Sept. 1663 John Barnard conveyed to Henry Howard a lot which the latter ultimately deeded to his son Samuel [Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, 14:219 f., with other Howard deeds 92 f., 291 f., 476, 549, 553, 566].

The will of Henry Howard of Hartford was dated 20 Jan. 1707/8, probated 4 April 1709 [C. E. Manwaring, Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford District, 2:84], and an inventory was made in March 1708/9 by Joseph Wadsworth and Aaron Cooke, coming to £649/1/0. In the will appear sons John and Samuel, daughters Mary and Lydia; grandson John Achett who is to get various lands "upon consideration of his rela-

tion to me and living with me and promising to live with me or my wife if we live two years from date hereof"; grandson Samuel Achett, plate. The wife Sarah is named sole executrix; overseers and also witnesses: Mr. Nathaniel Stanly Sen., Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, Joseph Talcott. A codicil dated 12 March 1709 [1708/9] bequeaths £5 formerly left to son John to daughters Mary and Lydia; son Joseph Barnard gets what he owes testator; and John Achett's share is increased. On 4 Dec. 1716, the widow resigned her executorship [she was then ninety-one], and letters cum testamento annexo were granted to John Howard of Wethersfield and Joseph Barnard of Hartford.

It will presently be seen that Sarah Howard was the sister of the Rev. Samuel Stone of Hartford, but though six of the Howard children had been born before his death in 1663, none of them was presented to their uncle for baptism. Instead, the Howards waited until 9 April 1671 and then had all six of their then living children received together at Hartford [Lucius Barnes Barbour, "Early Families of Hartford, Connecticut," 1: 801, manuscript at the Connecticut State Library]. The reason for not having Mr. Stone baptize the children is probably the fact that the Howard family was, during the latter years of his life, living in Wethersfield, and that the children were baptized there.

The record of admissions to the Second Church of Hartford shows the following "Received April 9, 1671": Sarah Howard "to full comunion," and her children, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth "by personall consent," John, Lydia and Sam^l "by parents full covenant" to membership. It is evident from this that the first three named were over 14, and the last three under 14. Later, on 31 March 1678, Mary and Lydia Howard were admitted to full communion. The church has no marriage records until a much later period, but among the baptisms we find on 8 April 1688 that of "John the son of Sarah Hatchet (Howard) who had formerly owned the covenant."

Children:

- i. Mary², b. ca. 1649; aged 9 on 3 May 1658 (Winthrop's medical journal, p. 325, read by Mrs. Marie Tylee McHugh and communicated to me through the kindness of her sister, Mrs. Genevieve Tylee Kiecura); m. at Wethersfield, 28 Nov. 1672, Thomas Griswold, b. there 22 Oct. 1646, son of Michael. The gravestone of Mary wife of Thomas Griswold at Wethersfield gives date of her death as 29 Oct. 1718 aged 71 which, if correct, would put her birth before the marriage of her parents, and we accept Winthrop's statement of her age when a child.
- ii. Sarah, b. ca. 1653; aged 5 on 3 May 1658 (Winthrop, loc. cit.); m., probably as first wife at an unknown

date, John Atchett, Achett, or possibly Adgett, who on 6 Jan. 1712/13 was "formerly of Hartford and lately resident of Block Island, a transient person," when he appeared in Hartford court in relation to the settling of the estates of his two sons (see below). On this man's possible subsequent history, see the final section of this paper. The Adsit genealogy to be cited later says (p. 1) that Sarah "died before her father 17 March 1709" but whether this is the date of Sarah's death, not found by me, or the date of her father's death, also not found by me, is not clear. What is certain is that she did die vitâ patris and that she left only the issue shown below.

Children:

1. John³, bapt. 8 Apr. 1688; d. at Hartford, fall of 1712, not at Block Island, as the Adsit genealogy (p. 3) claims. He is mentioned in the will of his grandfather in such terms that he must have been of age by 20 Jan. 1707/8, and no wife or issue is known for him. Administration on his estate was granted at Hartford on 6 Oct. 1712 to Samuel Howard of Hartford and John Howard of Wethersfield (Manwaring, *op. cit.*, 2:146 f.), who were his maternal uncles, and inventory of 1694 was taken on that date by Thomas Hosmer, Samuel Thornton, and Thomas Olcott. Accounting of this estate was made 17 Dec. 1713 by Mr. Samuel Howard for himself and his brother John Howard, and the court ordered the residue paid to John Adgett, sometime of Hartford, father and next of kin. This action was protested by Samuel Howard on the ground that the father was not next of kin but the maternal uncles were, though we do not learn the outcome.
2. Samuel, d. at Hartford, fall of 1712; admin'n granted on the same day and to the same persons as in the case of his brother John; the inventory now came to £138/2/1. On 6 Jan. 1712/13 John Adgett, described as above stated, moved to reverse granting of administration in favor of himself but this was denied (probably on the ground that petitioner was not resident of the jurisdiction). No wife or issue is mentioned in these proceedings.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. 1656, aged 2 on 3 May 1658 (Winthrop, *loc. cit.*); living 9 Apr. 1671 when received at the Second Church, Hartford; d. vitâ patris, no record of marriage.
- iv. John, b. Wethersfield 5 May 1661 (twin) (Winthrop, *op. cit.*, p. 362); d. there 15 Feb. 1720/1; m. there, [I] 1 June 1687, Mary —, who d. there 27 Apr. 1698; m. (2) at Wethersfield, 12 Nov. 1702, Margaret Stebbins, dau. of John, and tentatively identified by R. S. and R. L. Greenlee, The Stebbins Genealogy

(Chicago 1904), 2:1029 f., as a daughter of John Stebbins and Deborah Moore, granddaughter of John Stebbins of Watertown by his wife Margaret or Mary. Inventory of John Howard's estate was made by Benjamin Churchill and John Rose, £630/9/6, and admin'n granted to the widow Margaret on 5 Apr. 1722; her account shows Margaret Howard, widow, William Howard, eldest son, John, Jonathan (aged 8), Mary, Sarah (aged 16), Lydia (aged 13), and Elizabeth Francis, the mother being made guardian of the minors (Manwaring, op. cit., 2:404-5).

Children by first wife, b. at Wethersfield:

1. William³, b. 29 Aug. 1687; m. 16 Sept. 1714, Sarah Gardner, dau. of Benjamin.
2. Elizabeth, b. 8 Sept. 1689; m. 3 Nov. 1713, James Francis.
3. Mary, b. 1 Nov. 1693; d. 25 Sept. 1695.
4. John, b. 2 May 1696.

Children by second wife, b. at Wethersfield:

5. Mary, b. 11 Oct. 1703.
6. Sarah, b. 20 Nov. 1705; m. (1) David Steele, (2) Jonathan Goodrich; see Jacobus and Waterman, Hale, House and Related Families (1952), p. 554-5.
7. Lydia, b. 28 Nov. 1708; bapt. 26 Jan. 1708/9.
8. Jonathan, b. 1 Jan. 1713/14; bapt. 3 Jan. 1713/14.

v. Lydia, b. at Wethersfield 5 May 1661 (twin) (Winthrop, op. cit., p. 362); received with her parents into the Second Church, Hartford, 8 Apr. 1671, and to full communion there 31 Mar. 1678; m. Joseph Barnard, whose will, dated 30 Dec. 1737, probated 24 Nov. 1740 (Manwaring, op. cit., 3:222), names wife Lydia, son Joseph, daughters Lydia Barnard and Elizabeth King; son Joseph named executor; witnesses: Joseph Talcott, John Wadsworth, Ichabod Wadsworth. A codicil dated 25 Jan. 1739/40 reports that testator has encountered financial reverses and bequests in the will are lessened, but he mentions daughter Lydia now Goodwin and daughter Elizabeth King. Children:

1. Lydia³, b. ca. 1691; unkm. in 1747 but by 25 Jan. 1739/40 m. Hezekiah Goodwin, as his second wife, and was bur. 1 Mar. 1778 ae. 87 (The Goodwins of Hartford, Conn., 1891, p. 144).
2. Joseph, bapt. 30 Aug. 1695.
3. Way (a daughter), bapt. 28 Aug. 1698; d. young.
4. Elizabeth, bapt. 28 May 1699; m. before 1737, ——— King.
5. John, bapt. 25 Oct. 1702; d. young.

vi. Samuel, date and place of birth unknown, received with the rest of his father's household into the Second Church of Hartford, 9 Apr. 1671; m. at Hartford, 18 Feb. 1696/7, Susanna Bunce. He d. at Hartford between 25 Feb. 1715/16, date of will, and 30 May 1716, date of inventory taken by Joseph Wadsworth, Joseph Barnard, and Thomas Hosmer; £2205/17/7. He was a shopkeeper.

The will, probated 7 Aug. 1716, names wife Susannah, son Samuel, daughters Susannah, Abigail, and Ruth, the three of them then under twenty; wife and son Samuel, executors; witnesses: Joseph Wadsworth, Daniel Hooker (Manwaring, op. cit., 2:405-6). Children, births recorded Hartford V.R., baptisms at Second Church:

1. Samuel³, b. 18 June 1698; bapt. 19 June 1698; m. at Hartford, 20 Sept. 1720, Alice Hooker.
2. Susannah, b. 18 Dec. 1699; bapt. 29 Dec. 1699; m. at Hartford, 13 Mar. 1717/18, Jonah Gross.
3. Jonathan, b. and bapt. 22 June 1701; d. young.
4. Abigail, b. 21 Oct. 1702; bapt. 25 Oct. 1702.
5. Elisha, b. 1 Oct. 1704, probably an error for nearly a year later, as he was bapt. 30 Sept. 1705; d. young.
6. Ruth, b. 7 July 1707; bapt. 13 July 1707.

Stone of Hertford, Hertfordshire, and Hartford, Conn.

In this section no attempt will be made to give a full account of this family. We have stated above that the wife of Henry Howard was Sarah Stone, daughter of John Stone of Hertford, Hertfordshire, England, by his wife, ——— Rogers. We are able to identify the mother through the kindness of Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus who long ago discovered the evidence for the identification which he now permits to be printed for the first time. Circumstantial evidence is sufficient to prove that Sarah (Stone) Howard was a sister of the Rev. Samuel Stone, first teacher and second minister of the First Church at Hartford. An Elizabeth Stone married at Hartford on 2 July 1644, William Wadsworth, and he was doubtless the brother William Wadsworth named in Samuel Stone's will. In 1675 Sarah Howard was one of the witnesses to William Wadsworth's will, the other being George Gardner who, by that time, had married Elizabeth, second wife and widow of Samuel Stone, and was therefore a connection, if not regarded as a relative. Moreover, as we have seen above, members of the Wadsworth family were frequently involved in the probate of Howard estates. We thus find in Hartford at the same period three members of a family named Stone, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

Now the Rev. Samuel Stone has long been known to have been a son of John Stone of Hertford, Hertfordshire, though his mother has heretofore been unknown. The Stone entries in the registers of the Church of All Saints, Hertford, have been printed in two Stone genealogies with the same title, The Family of John Stone, one of the first settlers of Guilford, Connecticut, one by William L. Stone (Albany 1888), the other by Truman Lewis Stone (Buffalo 1898); also in Elizabeth Todd Nash, Fifty Puritan Ancestors, p. 18-23. What relationship

John Stone of Guilford bore to the three Stones we are discussing is unknown; it is clear that his children were being born too late for him to have been the father of these three, and their brother John appears to have died in England. We have not done any research on the Guilford Stones beyond this.

The following children are recorded for John Stone, mother's name never stated:

- i. Jeremias, bapt. 18 Feb. 1599/1600; bur. 19 Jan. 1601/2.
- ii. Samuel, bapt. 30 July 1602. (He d. Hartford, Conn., 20 July 1663 in his 61st year, on whom see Dict. of Nat. Biogr. 54:415; Dict. of Amer. Biogr. 18:837.)
- iii. Jerome, bapt. 29 Sept. 1604.
- iv. John, bapt. 6 July 1607; perhaps bur. 8 Oct. 1609. (This burial can hardly be that of the father, since the baptisms continue. If the burial does not belong to the child baptized, then this John might have been the John Stone of Guilford, Conn., but I do not wish to commit myself on this point.)
- v. Mary, bapt. 13 Jan. 1609/10.
- vi. Ezechiel, bapt. 1 Nov. 1612; d. before 27 Apr. 1629.
- vii. Lidda, bapt. 17 Apr. 1616; bur. 10 Aug. 1635.
- viii. Elizabeth, bapt. 21 Oct. 1621. (Of right age to m. at Hartford, 2 July 1644, William Wadsworth.)
- ix. Sarah, bapt. 3 Apr. 1625. (Of right age to m. at Hartford, 28 Sept. 1648, Henry Howard.)
- x. Ezechiel, bapt. 27 Apr. 1629; bur. same day.

In this list we have the same three names which reappear at Hartford in the first generation, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Sarah, and we also have John and Lydia, names which reappear in later Hartford generations. Note also that the name Ezechiel appears twice.

The evidence for the mother of these ten Stone children appears in the will of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, eminent preacher, first at Rowley, Yorkshire, but after 1638 at Rowley, Massachusetts, which was dated 17 April 1660, sworn to on 26 March 1661, mentioning among many others his nephew, Mr. Samuel Stone of Connecticut, to whom he leaves the large sum of £30, and the latter's son John, to whom he leaves £10, also a large sum for the period. Ezekiel Rogers' three wives were (1) Joan Hartopp, buried at Rowley, Mass., 8 May 1649; (2) a daughter of the Rev. John Wilson, she dying in childbirth in December 1650; and (3) Mary, widow of Thomas Barker, who married Rogers on 16 July 1651 and was buried 12 Feb. 1678/9. The relationship with the Stones would appear not to be by marriage. This is confirmed by the appearance of the first name Ezechiel in the Hertford family. We conclude with Mr. Jacobus that there can be little doubt that the mother of the Stone children registered at Hertford was a sister of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, though her first name has not been

discovered.

On her brother see the Dictionary of National Biography, 49:119. Ezekiel Rogers was the fourth son and fifth child of the Rev. Richard Rogers of Wethersfield in the County of Essex, England, who died there on 21 April 1618 in his 68th year [*ibid.*, 49:136]. Richard was the third known son and child of John Rogers the younger of Chelmsford, Essex, where Richard was baptized on 29 June 1551, by his wife whose name may have been Agnes Carter. This Rogers family is of considerable interest despite the fact that they were not, as many of the family long fondly believed, descended from John Rogers the first martyr of the Marian persecution. See the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 41:158-88; Henry F. Waters, Genealogical Gleanings in England, 1: 209-36; and Dictionary of National Biography, 49:138.

Confirmation for Mr. Jacobus' discovery comes from the will of Edward Sammes of London, grocer, probated 26 Feb. 1635/6 [PCC 21 File—Waters, Gleanings, 1:516 f.], which mentions among many others "my brother in law Dr. Wright and his wife," "my brother in law Nathaniel Wright and his wife," and "to my cousin Stone preacher in New England five pounds." The Visitation of Essex (Harleian Society 13:273) shows that the wife of Edward Sames of London was Bennett Wright, daughter of John Wright of Hornchurch in com. Essex, gent. The Visitation of London 1633 (Harleian Society 17:371) shows the wife of Edward Samms of London as Benett, daughter of John Wright of Romford by his second wife, Benett, daughter of Lawrence Greene of London, merchant. Now though the will of the above-mentioned Richard Rogers (Consistory Court of London, 314 Hamer) does not mention his daughter Stone by name, it does refer to his six children and names the two sons, implying that there were four daughters, only two of whom have been identified. This will also names "beloved cousin Mr. John Wright of Romford" as executor. Bennett Wright, wife of Edward Sammes, Sams or Sames, was clearly related both to Richard Rogers and to Samuel Stone.

Adjett of Hartford and Adsit of Lyme

For many years the late Newman Ward Adsit (1878-1949) of Scarsdale, New York, busied himself in the compilation of an Adsit genealogy which he did not live to publish. Recently, however, through the generosity of a relative so modest as not to permit her name to appear, Mr. Adsit's results have been well printed and bound as Descendants of John Adsit of Lyme, Connecticut (no date but ca. 1959—inquiries should be made of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society). This work, now indispensable for all who wish to trace an

Adsit line, contains 1652 placed Adsits and 44 unplaced who, however, almost certainly belong to the same family. The accuracy of Mr. Adsit's work has not been checked beyond the second generation but appears adequate.

Mr. Adsit states his belief that the original spelling was probably Adset, Adsett, or Adsit. On the other hand, it is more likely that the name was once Adshead, a spelling which occurs in England. If in pronunciation the name be split as Ads-head, then one would soon get Adsit; if, however, the split is Ad-shead, then one would ultimately get Adget or Edget, with one 't' or two. That there were descendants of the man he calls John Adsit who used the spellings Adget and Edgett, Mr. Adsit apparently never realized. More will be said of them later, but they are completely absent from the genealogy. So much for the name.

The genealogy begins, as implied, with a John Adsit, actually Ageet in his will dated in Lyme, Conn., 15 Jan. 1734/5, probated 28 Jan. 1734/5, which shows that he had two wives. The first named was a "late wife Mary" [who had been baptized "as she lay sick" and perhaps dying, at Old Lyme, 9 March 1732/3], the mother of the following children, listed in the order in which they appear in the will with such birth dates as have been found in Lyme Vital Records:

- i. John, eldest son, still minor, no birth record at Lyme.
- ii. Samuel, b. 30 Oct. 1719.
- iii. Benjamin, b. 26 Oct. 1728.
- iv. Stephen, b. 26 Aug. 1730.
- v. Sarah, b. 10 Aug. 1717.
- vi. Mary, b. 23 Aug. 1723.

Mr. Adsit was able to trace all of these but Sarah. The earlier wife appears from the following paragraph in the will:

4ly I have given or paid portions to ye children I had by my former wife already [,] yet nevertheless my mind and meaning is that my sd son John pay unto George Ageet five shillings when he sd John come of age.

The name of the former wife is unknown but she appears to have had at the date of execution of the will more than one child still living, and perhaps even more than two in all. Of her children, however, we know only the name of her son George who was surely still living in 1734/5.

Mr. Adsit, however, identifies this former wife with Sarah Howard, born at Wethersfield in 1653, died during the lifetime of her father, i.e. before the spring of 1709, and mother of the two sons who died, as we have

seen, in 1712. She had, undoubtedly, married a man with the same first name as the testator of Lyme and with a surname very like his. Now if Mr. Adsit is right in identifying the two Johns as one and the same man, then he is wrong in making Sarah Howard also the mother of George, since the probate of the estates of her two sons preclude the possibility that they had any surviving brothers. We therefore must posit another marriage for the testator of Lyme besides the ones to Sarah Howard and to Mary —, most probably between them.

It is far from proven, however, that the John Adjett of Hartford and Block Island was the John Ageet Sen. who died at Lyme in 1735. Sarah Howard's husband was probably about her age, and if so, then he would have been nearly eighty years old when his last child, Stephen, was born in 1730. We therefore conclude that the probability is that the two men were not identical. This makes little difference from the point of view of genealogy, since it is clear that the line through Sarah Howard became extinct in 1712.

Mr. Adsit claims that John Ageet had lived for a time in Wethersfield. For this he offers no evidence and we have found none more impressive than that Stiles in discussing Henry Howard as a Wethersfield resident [History of Ancient Wethersfield, 2:439 f.] lists his daughter Sarah and her husband John Adjett. But the marriage of this pair could not have occurred before the return to Hartford, so there is no proof here that John was ever a resident of Wethersfield.

Nothing is said in the genealogy about the subsequent history of the son George, and we must admit that we can add to this meager information only the fact that Spencer B. Mead, Ye Historie of Ye Towne of Greenwich, Connecticut, found George Edgett as a land owner there in 1736. I believe that George did settle in Greenwich, perhaps married a Greenwich girl, and there procreated a family. It is undeniable that we find traces of Edgetts at Greenwich a little later, e.g., one William Edgett married there on 16 March 1758 Abigail Hobby, daughter of John, though in the original Arnold copy at the State Library (on which the Barbour Index is based) the bridegroom's surname may be read as Edgell.

Quite a different story appears in the case of a Stephen Edgett or Adgett who resided at North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y., when with John Reynolds he witnessed the will of William Sutherland of that place, 22 Aug. 1760 [New York Wills, 8:86 f.]. He removed to Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N.Y., and ultimately to Schuyler, Herkimer County, in which county administration was granted in 1813 in the estate of a man who was

was more probably the son of our Stephen. I have been in correspondence with the Misses Edgett who were living some years ago at Honesdale, Pa., and through them entered into correspondence with Miss Carrie C. Edgett of Beverly, Mass., who was able to supply more information on the family. In a letter dated 14 Oct. 1953 Miss Edgett kindly forwarded information compiled in 1908 by a Mrs. Lucy A. Edgett Simpkins Crandall McCausey. In this, one M.M., writing in the Boston Transcript sometime before 1908, claimed that Stephen Edgett married Ann Reynolds, daughter of John Reynolds by his wife Ann Finch. On this John Reynolds see my article (supra, 31:207-214). Included among the McCausey papers was a document giving the ages of the children of Ann (Reynolds) Edget on their birthdays in the year 1805. From this document the list given below can be compiled. The reason for supposing that this Stephen Edgett was a son of George² is twofold: he bears the same name as the youngest son of John¹ of Lyme, and he married a Greenwich girl, which suggests that he was living at the time in Greenwich.

The following is a list of the children of Stephen and Ann (Reynolds) Edgett:

- i. Henry, b. 23 Oct. 1761; d. 8 Feb. 1835 at Macedon, Wayne Co., N.Y.; m. at Bangall Baptist Church, Dutchess Co., 10 July 1782, Hannah Palmer, b. 13 Dec. 1760, d. 25 Sept. 1823 or 1829, dau. of Joseph and Rachel (—) Palmer of Northeast, N.Y.
- ii. Stephen, b. 24 Feb. 1763; probably d. intestate, Herkimer Co., N.Y., 1813.
- iii. Abel, b. 13 July 1766.
- iv. Deborah, b. 5 Aug. 1768; m. at Bangall Baptist Church, 7 Mar. 1784, Gilbert Early, who d. testate in Hancock, Delaware Co., N.Y., in 1837, his wife surviving. (Stephen² Adsit likewise had a daughter Deborah, b. 9 Apr. 1760, who, it seemed to me for some time, was probably the wife of Gilbert Early, but the genealogy now assigns her a husband named Runnels. i.e. Reynolds.)
- v. Ananias, b. 4 Mar. 1773; living 1813.
- vi. Reynolds, b. 7 July 1775.
- vii. Elizabeth, b. 11 Dec. 1781; probably m. at Bangall Baptist Church, 12 Nov. 1802, Wihlman Record.

THE HAZARDS OF ENDOGAMOUS MARRIAGE

Thomas H. Roderick, Ph.D.

Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine

In his article, "Endogamous and Exogamous Marriage" [supra, 35:157], Mr. Jacobus asserts that no statistical evidence exists which would warrant the belief that inbreeding is detrimental. In the references cited here, the reader who is interested in human genetics will be led to a voluminous literature of articles and books which substantiate the belief that deleterious effects are more common among offspring of closely related parents than among offspring of unrelated or distantly related parents.

In the chapter on consanguinity in Stern's book (Principles of Human Genetics, W. H. Freeman & Co., 1950) there is a general discussion of our understanding of inbreeding in humans. It is pointed out that inbreeding by itself does not bring about bad effects. Inbreeding may merely bring out into the open recessive traits which we all carry. H. J. Muller (American Journal of Human Genetics, 2:111, 1950) has estimated that each of us on the average "carries" the equivalent of eight different deleterious recessive genes. Now, if two of the same genes come together in an offspring the result is a defect of some magnitude. When one marries a close relative, the chances are greater that two of the same deleterious genes will come together. In the book by Neel and Schull (Human Heredity, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1954) there is a table (p. 71) showing the frequency of first cousin matings among parents who have offspring with genetic diseases. In each case cited, there is a higher frequency of first cousins among parents of defective children than among the parents of the general population. Recently Morton et al. (Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, 42: 855, 1956) summarized investigations in man which show an increase of child mortality among the offspring of consanguineous matings. More data is provided by Schull (Eugenics Quarterly, 6:102, 1959) which show that inbreeding has an effect in increasing mortality at various stages from conception to adulthood.

Perhaps the question boils down to just how much greater is the risk to children from inbred parents. For many of the numerous genetic diseases known (for a partial list, see Reed's Counseling in Medical Genetics, W. B. Saunders & Co., 1955) there are risk figures available for related parents indicating the chances that a defect will occur in a second child if it has already occurred in an older child. However, if no defects are known in a family, it can only be said that

if close relatives marry, their chances are perhaps twice as great (as estimated by Reed) of producing defective or inviable offspring than if they each married unrelated individuals. The "counsellor" mentioned by Mr. Jacobus was right in advising the young lady that she would have less cause for concern if she married some unrelated man. However, the young lady should have been given all the facts about the probability of defective children, and then she should decide for herself what particular circumstances are more important to her.

Mr. Jacobus mentions the ancient pedigrees of Egypt and others. The truth of such pedigrees is somewhat problematical of course. Asdell (Human Biology, 20: 171, 1948) gives a more realistic pedigree which shows that the inbreeding coefficient is zero for most of the individuals from Ptolemy I to Cleopatra the Great. She herself was not at all inbred even though some of her ancestors were inbred. In the case of Prince Henri, born 1933, son of Henri Comte de Paris, more information on the descents from Ferdinand and Isabella would be necessary (i.e. the exact pedigrees) to calculate the degree of inbreeding. As it is, Prince Henri could have as many as 131,072 ancestors in the 17th generation. Even if 4346 ancestors are the same (descents from both Ferdinand and Isabella), these descents have accounted for only about 3% of the total possible ancestors. Thus, the inbreeding, because of descents from Ferdinand and Isabella, is probably very low in Prince Henri.

It is doubtful that all the facts are known about the health and viability of all pregnancies and offspring of the inbred royal families mentioned in Mr. Jacobus's article. Many miscarriages or natural abortions may have occurred which were never recorded or which were deliberately concealed. Defective babies born may have been killed in some cases; infanticide is known to have occurred in royal families as well as "common" families. The data that are available, therefore, are not amenable to a meaningful statistical analysis of the genetic health of royal families versus that of common families. The same problems would apply to an analysis of island families such as that of William Marstens mentioned by Mr. Jacobus.

Thus, although one can easily find examples where perfectly healthy individuals have been born from consanguineous marriages, it is not a superstition but a fact that a greater number of defective and inviable offspring are produced by closely related individuals than among unrelated or distantly related individuals.

Most geneticists would agree with Mr. Jacobus that marriage between races does not affect the frequency of

deleterious effects of a genetic etiology.

Editor's Note: We are always glad to present both sides of any controversial matter. In the present case I think no actual controversy is involved. The superstition I attacked is the belief, so often expressed, that the marriage of near kin causes defects in the offspring in the sense of originating them, and that such marriage is detrimental per se. Note the opinion of Stern as cited by Dr. Roderick above. Early in my article I stated, with regard to genetic defects, "the marriage of near kin, when any such disorder or deficiency has been noted in the family, may perpetuate it." But I failed to stress this, and later one of my sentences was badly phrased and conveyed an erroneous impression, so I welcome Dr. Roderick's reply.

Exception might be taken to his suggestion that there may have been unrecorded miscarriages and even infanticide in the royal families. Although possible, the available records seem very complete, and in many cases there are various court "memoirs" to consult. Is it not at least equally possible that there may have been unrecorded miscarriages in the less public lives of non-royal individuals?—certainly I have heard of such cases. If occurring in families where close inbreeding was not a factor, they would tip the "infant mortality" statistics in the opposite direction.

The number of descents from Ferdinand and Isabella of the children of the Comte de Paris was stated merely to show the almost incredible number of intermarriages in these families during the course of over four centuries. It is quite true that these noted monarchs of Spain would together account for but 3% of the ancestry in the seventeenth generation, but nearly another 3% would be accounted for by the Habsburg parents of the son-in-law of Ferdinand and Isabella, other high percentages by the then heads of the ruling families of Portugal, France, Savoy, etc. A comparatively few individuals thus account for perhaps half of the 131,072 possible ancestors in that generation. While abnormal, this does not of itself prove heavy inbreeding, but the inbreeding was in fact very heavy in certain segments of the pedigree.

It is quite true that Cleopatra was not herself inbred, as her mother is unknown and her father was a bastard. Her grandfather, by the tables I used, was son of a brother and sister, who in turn were the offspring of an uncle and niece. I agree that these early pedigrees do not mean much, chiefly because we lack the full facts and also adequate medical opinion regarding each individual.

ANDREWS FAMILIES OF WESTERN CONNECTICUT

III. ADDENDA, THE FARMINGTON TRIBE

By John D. Baldwin III, of Cleveland, Ohio

The genealogy by Alfred Andrews (1872) did not give the Danbury branch very completely, nor was it filled out in the article on this family which appeared supra, 35:83-91. Although unable to give any comprehensive history of the Danbury branch, I feel that the following notes pertaining to it will be of value, and I hope that any person having additional data will communicate it.

Papers in the pension file of Joseph⁵ Andrus show that he was son of Abram [i.e. Abraham⁴, Robert³, Abraham²]. A letter dated 1854 from Lucy⁶ Taylor of Danbury [Lucy⁵ (Andrews) Taylor, Robert⁴, Robert³, Abraham²] so states; she says "after the War he [Joseph] went into Eastern part of the State [Connecticut] & from there into N. Y. State." Joseph⁵ served in the Revolution in the Massachusetts Line for two years; he died 21 Aug. 1832; married 27 Nov. 1777 Mercy Dart, as per certificate from George Cotton, pastor of the church in Bolton [Conn.]; his widow Mercy died in Greene Co., N.Y., in Feb. 1843.

A letter written in 1855 for Betsy, widow of Ebenezer⁶, states that all Joseph's children were then deceased except Laura⁶ Bristol, by whom a pension action was begun. The children of Joseph⁵ and Mercy Andrus or Andrews were:

Mary⁶, b. 20 Jan. 1779 (Kent V.R.); called Mercy by Ebenezer's widow, which is probably correct.
Joseph, Jr., b. 20 Sept. 1780 (Warren V.R.).
Timothy, b. 21 Nov. 1782 (Warren V.R.).
Daniel, b. 23 Mar. 1786 (Warren V.R.); not mentioned by Ebenezer's widow and perhaps d. young.
Laura, m. Lyman Bristol; perhaps mother of Harry Bristol whose letter is among those in the file.
Ebenezer, m. Betsy ———.

A letter in 1854 from Jane Brown, aged 27, calls her great-granddaughter of Mercy, whom she remembered. Another letter speaks of Joseph as residing 40 years ago [ca. 1814?] in Canaan, N.Y., but now of West Stockbridge [Mass.], the meaning of which is not clear, as Joseph the soldier died in 1832.

I have collected a few records relating to Benjamin⁴ Andrus or Andrews of Danbury, who was probably a grandson of Abraham² either through Abraham³ who went to Danbury, or through Benjamin³, of whom nothing is known. The first record we find of him is the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Andrews to be Ensign of the 1st company in

Danbury, October 1756 [Col. Rec. of Conn., 10:566]. We next find him, as Lieut. Benjamin Andrews of Danbury, buying land in Kent, 5 Apr. 1769, part of which he, still of Danbury, conveys to his son Timothy the next year. (For the Kent deeds, I am indebted to Mrs. William D. Scranton of Madison, Conn.)

The Danbury land records before the Revolution were burned. In later Danbury deeds we find that Benjamin conveyed 16 Apr. 1789 to "Levi Andrus and Elias Andrus, the two sons of my late son Timothy Andrus, dec'd." Another deed the same day transfers land from Benjamin Sr. to John McLean. Other Kent deeds identify Benjamin Jr., 18 Aug. 1775; Joseph, 19 Aug. 1775; and Obedience Curtis, the latter date. The two sons of Timothy were recorded in Kent, and after Timothy's widow married a Danbury man, all three of her Andrus children were entered in Danbury records. The known children of Benjamin Sr. were:

Timothy⁵, d. before 1789; m. Hannah Hoyt, b. 1745. She m. (2) 28 June 1787 Benajah Benedict. Three children:

Levi⁶, b. 27 Oct. 1767; m. Rebecca Morris.

Elias, b. 9 Oct. 1773; m. Thankful Worden.

Rebecca, b. 26 Nov. 1776; m. 22 Feb. 1791,

her eldest stepbrother, Abel Benedict.

Benjamin, Jr., m. at Ridgefield, 8 Nov. 1774, Sarah Starr. His inventory was taken 12 Nov. 1776 and she m. (2) Elias Taylor. Children:

Benjamin⁶, apparently posthumous, b. early in 1777; m. Hannah Fuller. He moved to Ohio 1806-7, but returned to Conn., where he d.

at Warren in 1813. She m. (2) Samuel C.

Thompson. Children: Sally⁷ (1798-1871), m. Alva Baldwin; and Starr (traditional).

Eli, perhaps b. 1775.

Joseph; no record.

Obedience, m. at Kent, 14 Nov. 1771, Hiram Curtis.

ANCESTOR TABLES

XCV. ANCESTOR TABLE, MILTON RUBINCAM

Address: 6303 - 20th Ave., Green Meadows, W. Hyattsville, Md.

—I

1. Milton Rubincam, 1909- , Philadelphia, Pa.; Ocean City, N.J.; Washington, D.C.; W. Hyattsville, Md.

—II

2. Milton Rubincam, 1859-1916, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. Minnie Victoria Haines, 1862-1932, same and Ocean City, N.J.

—III

4. Richard Strode Rubincam, 1806-1882, Philadelphia, Pa.
5. Mary Anne Eckel, 1819-1876, Georgetown, D.C.; Philadelphia.
6. Eayres Haines, 1817-1880, Aurora, Holland Landing, and Col-
lingwood, Ontario, Canada.
7. Jane Sutherland, 1827-1908, same and DePere, Wis.

—IV

8. Ezekiel Rubincam, c.1773-1853, Newlin Twp., Chester Co., Pa.;
Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio.
9. Mary Strode, c.1781-1808.
10. Capt. Andrew Eckel, c.1770-1834, Germany; Baltimore, Md.;
Philadelphia, Pa.
11. Elizabeth Nagel, 1778-1853, Philadelphia.
12. William Haines, 1768-1844, Burlington Co., N.J.; York Co.,
Canada West (Ontario).
13. Mary Eayre, 1776-1856.
- 14.*Alexander Sutherland, c.1804-1882, prob. Kildonan, Sutherland-
shire, Scotland; Holland Landing, York Co., Ont., Canada.
- 15.*Anne Johns(t)on.

—V

16. Peter Rubincam, c.1746-1821, Philadelphia Co., Pa.; Newlin
Twp., Chester Co., Pa.
17. Hannah Potts, -1833.
18. Richard Strode, c.1750-1795, Newlin Twp., Chester Co., Pa.
19. Ruth Shields, -1835, same and East Fallowfield Twp.
- 20.*Andreas Eckel, c.1736-1787, Germany; Baltimore, Md.
- 21.*Anna Margaretha Priestersbach, c.1741/5-1793.
- 22.*Rudolph Nagel, 1753-1796, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 23.*Susannah Margaretha Elisabeth Schwalbach, 1754-1805.
24. Samuel Haines, 1742-1821, Burlington Co., N.J.
25. Elizabeth Buzby, 1745-1786.
- 26.*John Eayre, -1778, Burlington Co., N.J.
- 27.*Rebecca Rogers, -
- 28.*?John Sutherland, c.1763-1813, Kildonan, Sutherlandshire,
Scotland; d. at Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay.
- 29.*Catherine ———.
- 30.*William Johns(t)on, York Co., Canada West (Ontario).
- 31.*Catherine E———.

—VI

32. Charles William Rubincam (Karl Wilhelm Rubenkam), 1707-1748,
Wanfried, Hessen-Rheinfels, Germany; Springfield Twp.,
Philadelphia Co., Pa.
- 33.*Barbara Rittenhouse, -
34. Ezekiel Potts, 1708-1781, Germantown, Philadelphia Co., Pa.
- 35.*Barbara (——) Vogdes (widow of Reinier Vogdes).

36. William Strode, -1756, East Bradford Twp., Chester Co., Pa.
 37. Deborah Woodward, - ,
 38.*James Shields, - , Newlin Twp., Chester Co., Pa.
 39.*Mary Chalfant, -1792.
 40 to 43.*
 44.*?Heinrich Rudolf Nagel, - , Germany; Pennsylvania.
 45.*Anna -----
 46.*Johann Heinrich Schwalbach, Germany; Philadelphia, Pa.
 47.*Anna Catharina -----
 48. Samuel Haines, 1705-1748/8, Burlington Co., N.J.
 49. Lydia Stokes, -
 50. William Buzby, 1714-1759, Burlington Co., N.J.
 51. Mary Wills, 1718-1786.
 52. Thomas Eayre, - , Burlington Co., N.J.
 53. Priscilla Hugg, -
 54.*John Rogers, -1740, Burlington Co., N.J.
 55.*Sarah Stokes, -
 56 to 63.*

XCVI. ANCESTOR TABLE, THEODORE HUNTER SMITH
 Address: 800 Edinburgh Street, San Mateo, Calif.

- I
 1. Theodore H. Smith, 1904- , Detroit, Mich.
 -II
 2. Arthur Morton Smith, 1864-1943, Hagerstown, Md.
 3. Nancy Jane Dempcy, 1867-1906, Cleveland, Ohio.
 -III
 4. Isaac Tichenor Smith, 1817-1898, Tiffany, Wis.
 5. Mary A. (Coan) Jarvis, 1835-1917?, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 6. Marshall Laborn Dempcy, 1838-1891, Cleveland, Ohio
 7. Sarah Elizabeth Hunter, 1845-1928.
 -IV
 8. Farrinton Smith, 1782-1856, Oakham, Mass.; Milton, Wis.
 9. Lucy (Smiley) McNitt, 1785-1821, Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.
 10. Asa Coan, c.1795-1850/9, Adams Co., Ohio.
 11. Mary A. (?) Jones, 1800-bef.1860.
 12. Jefferson Dempcy, 1802-1891, near Urbana, Ohio
 13. Jane B. Pritchard, 1808-1865.
 14. Thomas Hunter, 1799-1879, Mingo, Ohio
 15. Nancy Johnson, 1813-1887.
 -V
 16. William Smith, 1741/2-1832, Fairfield, Vt.
 17. Rebecca Parmenter, 1748-1815.
 18. William Smiley, Jr., 1753-1825, Ellery, N.Y.
 19. Hannah Willcox, c.1760-1832.
 20.*William Coan, - , Green Twp., Adams Co., Ohio
 21.*
 22.*John Jones, -c.1845, Green Twp., Adams Co., Ohio
 23.*Mary -----
 24.*William Dempcy, - , Delaware
 25.*Mary -----
 26.*Matthew Pritchard, -
 27.*Mary -----
 28.*Nathaniel Hunter, 1768-1841, near Mingo, Ohio
 29.*Ann Porter, 1772-1819.

- 30.*James Johnson, 1785?-1825, near Cable, Ohio
 31. Margaret McClung, c.1789-1847, Champaign or Logan Co., Ohio
 —VI
 32. Ephraim³ Smith, 1698/9-bef.1748, Shrewsbury, Mass.
 33. Hannah² Rice, 1714-1796.
 34. Aaron² Parmenter, 1723- , Oakham, Mass.
 35. Jean² Craige, 1727-
 36. William¹ Smiley, c.1723-1768, Farmington, Ct.; Savannah, Ga.
 37. ——— Smith(?)
 38. Abraham⁴ Willcox, 1719-1803, Exeter, R.I.
 39. Lydia⁵ Harrington, -1807.
 40 to 61.*
 62.*Thomas⁴ McClung, 1753-1832, Pleasant Valley, Ohio
 63.*Nancy Graham, 1758-1847, N. Lewisburg, Ohio

XCVII. ANCESTOR TABLE, CHARLES M. SANDWICK, SR.
 Address: 819 Spring Garden Street, Easton, Pa.

—I

1. Charles Martin Sandwick, Sr., 1905- , Easton, Pa.

—II

2. Earl Martin Sandwick, 1880-1956, Elmira Heights, N.Y.
 3. Katharyn H. Green, 1874-1927.

—III

4. John Hudson Sandwick, 1833-1908, Dryden, N.Y.
 5. Elizabeth Booth, 1839-1919.
 6. Charles Ernest Green, 1848-1932, Dryden, N.Y.
 7. Ida Ella Vunk, 1851-1924.

—IV

8. *Isaac Sandwick, c.1805-c.1871, Scipio, N.Y.
 9. Jane Hodgson, 1815-1901.
 10. Martin Booth, 1805-1891, Moravia, N.Y.
 11.*Eliza Kinney, 1809-1892.
 12. Oliver Henry Green, 1821-1880, Dryden, N.Y.
 13. Catherine Hulslander McClean, 1821-1905.
 14. David Milton Vunk, 1824-1896, Virgil, N.Y.
 15. Lurana Carson, 1832-1854.

—V

- 16 and 17.*
 18.*Thomas Hodgson, 1779- , Penrith, Eng.; Scipio, N.Y.
 19.*Ann Watterson, 1779-
 20.*John Booth, - , N.J.
 21.*Susan ———, - :
 22.*John Kinney, - :
 23.*
 24. John Hitt Green, 1787- , Venice Center, N.Y.
 25. Elizabeth Merritt, 1796-
 26.*William McClean, 1795- , Moravia, N.Y.
 27. Susan Hulslander, 1793-
 28. Henry Vunk, 1792-1882, Virgil, N.Y.
 29. Elizabeth Reese, 1795-1870.
 30.*Abraham Carson, c.1792- , Harford, N.Y.
 31. Rockey Whiting, 1806-

—VI

- 32 to 47.*
 48.*Thomas Green, 1745- , New Castle, N.Y.
 49. Deborah Green, 1752- .

50. Gilbert Merritt, 1762-1846?, Chappaqua, N.Y.
51.*Seba Carpenter, 1760-1827.
52 and 53.*
54.*Albertus Hulslander, - , Montgomery, N.Y.
55.*Caty Tice, -
56.*Hendrick Vunck, 1757-1840, Freehold, N.J.; Charleston, N.Y.
57.*Christinah Hagaman, 1760-1840.
58.*John Reese, - , Glen, N.Y.
59.*Margaret Pettengill, -
60 and 61.*
62. Caleb Whiting, 1784-1845, Readsboro, Vt.; Virgil, N.Y.
63.*Hannah Cass, 1781-1809.

RECENT BOOKS

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Vol. 2.
By David E. Gardner and Frank Smith. Bookcraft Publishers, 1186 So. Main, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1959.
Cloth, 424 p. \$3.95.

Our belated notice of the first volume appeared in the October 1959 issue. We have nothing but praise for both volumes. The present one deals chiefly with the probate records and naval and military records, followed by a listing of counties with the chief record sources for each county, and finally county maps. The English probate system is complicated and is here treated in great detail with many actual examples. The county listings and maps are also extremely useful. For anyone contemplating any extensive research in England or Wales, these books are the best guide obtainable.

ADVANCED GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH. By Archibald F. Bennett. Bookcraft, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1959.
Cloth, 256 p. \$2.75.

This is an interesting book to read, made up largely of case histories and showing by example the steps taken to solve various problems. As there is a full index some readers may very well find something relating to families in which they are personally interested. Others will benefit by seeing how clues were followed and what sources were used. The examples cover a wide range of territory. The baptism of Thomas Richards of Dorchester, Mass., father-in-law of Major William Bradford, was found in Pitminster, Somerset, along with those of some of his own children.

SEARCH AND RESEARCH. By Noel C. Stevenson. Deseret Book Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1959. Cloth, 364 p. Indexed. \$2.95.

This is a revised edition, greatly amplified, of the

first edition which was sold out. After a clear and concise explanation of methods of procedure, Mr. Stevenson lists the general reference works and then, under each state, the various classes of records and their location as well as the libraries, historical societies, reference books and military records of each state. A very helpful listing under New York is that of the State Census records showing what years are available for each county and where the records are kept. In addition, similar information is supplied for the territories, the Philippines, the provinces of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, and, more briefly, most of the countries of the world.

It is distinctly a reference book and, for quick and easy reference, without a peer.

ILLINOIS STATE DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS AND ANCESTORS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1957. Compiled by Mrs. Harry Gerard Seibert, State Historian, and the Chapters of the State. Paper, 556 p.

Names and addresses of members, with indexes of members and of the ancestors who served. The ancestor list fills 78 pages double-columned.

COLLECTED PAPERS, ARMORIAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL. By Richard LeBaron Bowen. Privately printed, Rehoboth, Mass., 1959. Cloth.

Mr. Bowen has here brought together several of his papers previously published in periodicals, prefaced by "The Scott Family English Research," which contains his latest findings on the ancestry of Richard Scott of Providence, R.I. This is followed by other papers relating to the Scott family, Godfrey Malbone's Armorial Silver, The Mother of Christopher Helme, The Arms of Rev. David Lindsay of Virginia, The 1640 Tax Revolt of Plymouth Colony Towns, and a couple of reviews.

Mr. Bowen, as author of four volumes on Early Rehoboth, has a wide and deserved reputation as an historian. His capability as a genealogist is demonstrated by his consideration of a difficult problem affecting Richard Scott's English ancestry. The chronological stumbling-block to acceptance of the ancient Pedigree Roll is ably discussed and to this reviewer seems insuperable.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS WHITE, SUDBURY, MASS., 1638. By Ella White Ford. Edited by Emma Boutelle Hawley. Cleveland, Ohio, 1952 [presumably an error for 1959, as the volume was recently published and was edited after Mrs. Ford's death in 1952]. Cloth, 93 oversize p. Indexed.

The late Mrs. Ford collected data for many years on her White family, and after her death her collections

were placed in the capable hands of Mrs. Hawley to edit for publication. The family groups are clearly set forth, with short biographies of the members of the White family who attained distinction in various fields. It was not possible to trace all branches to date, so a few had to be left with the notation, "no further information," but the branches included are adequately treated, and the book is a notable contribution to genealogical literature.

THE MAYFLOWER LINES OF OUR GRANDCHILDREN.....By Frederick Lewis Weis. Dublin, N.H., 1958. Paper, 47 p.

This is of course a very personal kind of booklet, setting forth the numerous Mayflower lines of Dr. Weis' grandchildren.

THE PARENTAGE OF JOHN PRESCOTT OF LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS 1645 AND OF JAMES PRESCOTT OF HAMPTON AND KINGSTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE. By Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D. Dublin, N.H., 1959. Paper, 100 p.

Those who believe that John Prescott of Lancaster was the son of Ralph Prescott of Shevington, Lancashire and thus a great-grandson of James Prescott and Alice Standish, will find in this brochure an arsenal of arguments to fortify their belief. Dr. Weis frankly admits the lack of full legal proof, but he provides two types of circumstantial evidence. On the negative side he attempts to dispose of the numerous John Prescotts who have been found in records of Lancashire and Yorkshire, by showing that they cannot be identified with the son of Ralph. On the positive side he shows that the New England immigrant was about right in age for such identification, and also presents arguments based on the immigrant's associations.

One such association which impresses the reviewer as a valid argument is John Prescott's close association with Thomas Rigby, who is here identified as a great-grandson of James Prescott and Alice Standish, and thus a second cousin of the immigrant if the latter was the son of Ralph Prescott. Another association was with Richard Sutton, but this seems less valid since the immigrant Richard Sutton is not positively identified. On page 92 he is called a son or grandson of James and Isabella (Prescott) Sutton, but it is chronologically impossible that he could be a son. On page 99 he is placed without evidence as son of a Richard Sutton who was born near Shevington in December 1600, and the latter is placed as son of the James Sutton who married at Standish, 20 Aug. 1570, Isabella Prescott, over thirty years before the birth of the elder Richard. That seems a bit unlikely though not impossible. No evidence for

the Sutton line is given.

There are places where Dr. Weis apparently makes an assumption (as in the Sutton case) and then bases arguments on the assumption, the arguments being entirely valid if one accepts the assumption. On two charts Ralph Prescott who had the son John is described flatly as a blacksmith (John Prescott of Lancaster was a blacksmith), but a footnote on page 65 states "the writer has seen no proof that John's father was a blacksmith." Of course if Ralph was a blacksmith, that would be a valid argument for identifying his son John, even though Ralph died too early for John to have learned the trade from his father. But why call Ralph a blacksmith, when there is admittedly no proof?

However, this brochure does present the reasons favoring the long-claimed identification of the Lancaster settler, and anyone studying the problem will have to give due weight to the facts and records set forth.

THE FAMILIES OF STANDISH OF STANDISH, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND, AND STANDISH OF DUXBURY, ARLEY, ORMSKIRK, GATHURST, CROSTON, PARK BROOK AND WANTAGE, PRESCOTT OF STANDISH AND PRESCOTT OF DRIBY. By Frederick Lewis Weis, Th. D. Dublin, N.H., 1959. Cloth, 77 p. Indexed.

An excellent account of the English Standish families based on the best printed authorities. The probable line of Myles Standish, and the Prescott and Southworth connections are shown.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

No. 21. PASSPORTS ISSUED BY GOVERNORS OF GEORGIA, 1785 to 1809. By Mary G. Bryan. Washington, D.C., 1959. Paper, 58 p. \$2.75; to members, \$1.75.

No. 22. THE FIRST CENSUS OF TEXAS, 1829-1836, TEXAS CITIZENSHIP LISTS, 1821-1845, AND OTHER EARLY RECORDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS. By Marion Day Mullins. Paper, 63 p. \$2.75; to members, \$1.75.

No. 23. BAPTISMAL RECORDS OF JERUSALEM LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH, BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. By John L. Kistler. Washington, D.C., 1959. Paper, 62 p. \$2.00; to members, \$1.50.

The Society is to be congratulated on putting out these useful reprints of articles which have appeared in their Quarterly. Libraries can obtain them and file in proper geographical position, and non-subscribing persons can buy just the material which is of personal use to them.

NOTES, ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

OVERTON

Supra, 35:183, the first line of the last paragraph should state that William Overton [later Bishop of Coventry and son of Guthlake Overton] was at school in 1545 [not 1534].

The short paper on this family [35:182-4, July 1959] contains a slight error in styling Guthlake Overton of Swynford. Actually he was of Swynshed according to the text of the MS cited, which was wrongly copied as Swynford by a researcher in London. A photostat of the MS reveals that Swynshed is the correct reading.

As shown by the pedigree, Guthlake Overton [father of Rose (Overton) Irby and grandfather of Olive (Irby) Bulkeley] was son of Thomas and grandson of William Overton. The grandfather was evidently the William named thus in Close Rolls:

"11 Nov. 39 Henry VI (1460): Thomas Holand of Swynesheved, Lincs., kt., to William Overton, bond in two hundred marks. Condition, that Thomas and Thomas his son shall abide and perform award of John Pynchebeck of Quapelode [Whaplode] and William Cote, or of Thomas Nevil, kt., as umpire...and an award made at Swynesheved Monday before Easter, 37 Henry VI, by Wm. Cote and Thomas fitzWilliam the younger, arbiters between said Thomas and Thomas [Holand] on the one part and William Overton and Cicely Temar, late his mother, on the other part."

William Overton, gent., died 2 June, 2 Henry VII (1486), and Thomas was his son and heir [i.p.m. at Lincoln, 23 Oct., 14 Henry VIII; we do not know why the inquisition was so long delayed].

Patent Rolls of Jan. 28, 1468, cite John Bryne, late of Derby, "roper," for not appearing to answer William Overton, alias William, son of Cicely Temar, touching a debt of four marks; at Derby. Cf. idem, June 2, 1470, naming John Elyot late of Bernak, Northants, and his debt of 47 pounds to this Overton.

Fine Rolls of Feb. 1, 1434, name Thomas Overton of Swynesheved and others to collect taxes. He may well have been the father of William, supra.

—John G. Hunt, Arlington, Virginia

BEADON-MOSHER

As stated supra, 35:171, the marriage intention of George Mosher and Meribah Beadon was recorded in Dartmouth, Mass., 25 Apr. 1765, and a family record in Maine gave the date of the marriage as July 1765. Mr. Francis Richmond Sears happened on the marriage and

kindly sent it to me, from the Portsmouth records (p. 33) in Arnold's Vital Record of Rhode Island, vol. 4 (Newport County): George Moshier and Merebah Beedon of Dartmouth married by Thomas Shearman, Justice, 7 Nov. 1765.

—Winifred Lovering Holman, Lexington, Mass.

AUSTIN'S GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY: LANGWORTHY

To the account supra, p. 110 of vol. 35, add that John Langworthy (numbered as 2, "born about 1661, died before 30 Sept. 1700) married Elizabeth Witter, who married secondly, ——— Crandall [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 81:358].

Below this, correct marriage date of Mary Brownell to William Congdon to 3 March 1698, Little Compton.

—Clarence Almon Torrey, Boston, Mass.

BROWN OF COLCHESTER, CONN.

In the account of James Brown [supra, 35:139], third line, it should read "is said to have returned to Hatfield about 1702." It was probably his daughter Hannah (b. 1 June 1688) who m. 8 May 1709 Shubael Rowley. I followed Mr. Brainard's opinion that she was prob. dau. of John Brown [New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 37:100], but Winifred Lovering Holman in her fine account of the John Brown family of Colchester (Descendants of Samuel Hills, 1957, pp. 75-88) gives good evidence that John Brown's daughter Hannah was the one who m. (1) 27 July 1720 Daniel Huntley of Lyme, and (2) 6 Mar. 1735 Thomas Baker. On page 143, correct the marriage of Hannah Brown accordingly.

As stated at the end of my article, the Brown notes were "published solely to make such data as I have happened to collect accessible...." and "in no sense exhaustive." My own research, of many years ago, had been confined largely to the Thomas Brown and James Brown lines, but I included such notes as I had of the John and William Brown families. It completely eluded my memory that Mrs. Holman (op. cit.) had published a most excellent account of the families of John Brown and of his son George, and those interested in this line are referred to her book. This John Brown (died Colchester 1707) was from Woburn, Mass., where he had married, 22 Apr. 1682, Elizabeth Polly, and where their older children were born.

—Donald Lines Jacobus

ANCESTOR TABLES

Table II: John Insley Coddington (supra, 31:88-89). I am now satisfied that my #29 is Elizabeth Taylor, b. at Milford, Del., 29 Sept. 1785, d. at Washington, D. C., 16 Apr. 1853, daughter of:

58. John Taylor, b. c. 1752-5, d. bef. 5 Feb. 1795, Milford, Del.

59. Ann or Nancy Rasin (widow of Jonathan Cullen and subsequently wife of Tomlinson Parsons), b. c. 1759, d. c. 1811.

See National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 45:181-9; 47:13-14.

John Insley Coddington

Table XCIV: Ronnie Leigh Bootes (supra, 35:190).

III. 5. Alice Amanda Lafler, 1876-1959.

VI. 59. *Anne Vardy, -1885, Sloatsburg, N.Y.?

BROCKWAY

On the Wolterton-Waller-Brockway chart (supra, 33:96), Elizabeth daughter of Wolstone Brockway, born 24 May 1676, married William Harris, Jr. (on 30 Nov. 1697 by Block Island records) and did not marry second, Roger Alger. Her husband's stepmother, Elizabeth, widow of William¹ Harris, married second (as his third wife) Richard Smith of Lyme, and third, Roger Alger. See the article on the Harris family by Roderick Jones in the New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 84:136. Mr. Jones writes us that he doubts the identification of Wolstone Brockway's wife Hannah as daughter of William Briggs of Boston and widow of John Harris of Lyme. Although we have not seen record evidence of Hannah's identity, it appears in a number of printed sources and in fact is so stated in Mr. Jones's article above cited (p. 137), at least so far as her being the widow of John Harris is concerned; also, the full statement appears in Mr. Jones's article on "Harrises in Boston Before 1700" in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 105:244. From this we take it that he has since come to doubt the identity of Wolstone Brockway's wife. We shall be glad to publish his reasons for more recent conclusions if he cares to favor us with them.

WATERBURY-LOCKWOOD

Supra, 27:252: Child #6 of David and Jemima (Knapp) Waterbury, Elizabeth, b. 12 June 1764, m. 25 Nov. 1789 Charles Lockwood; the 1789 date is the date of marriage not of his birth. He was b. at Greenwich, Conn., 8 May 1766, d. at Darien, Conn., 23 Aug. 1834 or 13 Sept.

1834 [Pension Records, Revolutionary War, W-26225]. Both he and his widow were pensioners. She d. near New York City, 12 Feb. 1854.

—Mrs. William C. Janz, Peru, Illinois

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AUSTIN'S
GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF RHODE ISLAND

Communicated by G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A.

CARPENTER, FIELD, KNIGHT (pp. 37, 76, 331). Through the kindness of Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman, F.A.S.G., of Lexington, Mass., and her client, Mrs. Folwell Welles Coan of Minneapolis, Minn., I am enabled to present the following note, the result of Mrs. Holman's researches. --G.A.M.

In connection with exhaustive research on one branch of the William Carpenter of Providence family, made in behalf of my client, Mrs. Folwell Welles Coan (née Olivia Carpenter), of Minneapolis, Minn., I have reached the conclusions given below. The full evidence and proofs of my statements will appear in the "Carpenter Lineage" now in preparation.

William³ Carpenter (Silas², William¹), born in Pawtuxet in Providence about 1694 (in my opinion, William was the youngest child of Silas and born a decade later than is generally attributed to him), died there 20 Apr. 1728, intestate. He married there, by 11 Jan. 1724/5, Elizabeth, who was undoubtedly the daughter of John and Eleanor (—) Knight, and born about 1705. (See G. Andrews Moriarty, "The Early Knights of Rhode Island," N.E.H.G. Register, 1933.) Elizabeth was living in Cranston with her husband, Edward Potter, as late as 25 Jan. 1756; she had married secondly, as his second wife, by 25 Jan. 1730/1, the said Potter, by whom she had Nathaniel, Robert, Josiah and Thomas Potter. I have reason to think that the Potters, Edward and Elizabeth, died in Cranston about 1768.

Austin credits this William³ Carpenter with three children, which is not correct; there was but the son, William⁴, born 5 Apr. 1727, who inherited, as shown by the records of the elder William's estate.

Elizabeth (Knight) Carpenter's sister was evidently Abigail (her surname hitherto unknown), wife of Thomas Field, which explains why the latter is called uncle of William⁴ Carpenter in the 1745 guardianship record. In 1757, William conveyed to John Knight in Cranston; in 1770, William sold to Nathaniel Potter, and in 1771 John and Eleanor Knight, of Cranston, made a [recorded] agreement there with Nathaniel Potter, for life care

and maintenance. Nathaniel Potter, their grandson, as he was Elizabeth's eldest son by her second husband, died unmarried leaving a will drawn in 1775, in which he remembered his half-brother, William⁴ Carpenter.

By his wife, Comfort, the daughter of John and Deliverance (Corp) King, William⁴ Carpenter had children of these names: John, William, Elizabeth, Ellen [Eleanor], Mercy, Comfort [a son], Phebe, Joseph, Knight (b. 1769), Jesse and William, born between 1750 and 1773, of which I have the full dates of birth from an old family record. (This record was published in 1882 in a Scranton, Pa., newspaper, of which I have a certified photostatic copy, and I am grateful to Mrs. Ruth Adair of Wollaston, Mass., for calling my attention to it.)

As John and Eleanor Knight had no heirs male, we are not surprised that the name of Knight was accorded to a son of the only Carpenter child of their daughter Elizabeth. This was a common practice. Samuel Sewall Jr., writing about the birth of his son in 1703, states that he "Was named Hull for my grandfather Hull's sake, to bear up his name, that it might not be forgotten" [see Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 5th ser., 5:xxvi, also 7:246, these being vols. I and III of Sewall's "diary"].

TIBBITS, BORDEN. These two items relate to the considerable Quaker migration from Rhode Island to Carteret County, North Carolina, in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century. I am indebted to Waldo Sprague, Esq., of Wollaston, Mass., for the information.

TIBBITS (p. 202, 2nd col.). John married secondly, as "John Tibbits of East Greenwich", 19:2:1726 (Dartmouth, Mass., V.R.) Sarah, youngest daughter of George and Deborah Soule. She was born about 1688 and was still single in 1719 in the estate papers of her parents [cf. Mayflower Descendant, 7:210]. Add to his children sons Henry and George, daughter Alse (?Alice), and change one of the daughters, Anne, to Avis. Mary Tibbits married William Hopkins 2 March 1726/7, and Avis (wrongly printed by Arnold as Alice) Tibbits married George Soule 3 Dec. 1730 (East Greenwich V.R., Arnold). The children of Henry and Hannah Tibbits appear in East Greenwich Vital Records from 1735.

John and Sarah Tibbits removed in the Quaker migration to North Carolina. The will of John Tibbits of Carteret Co., N.C., dated 4 April 1755, proved at the June Court 1755, names his wife Sarah, sons Henry and George, daughters Mary Hopkins, Aves Soule, Anne Bala (?Bailey) and Alse Hill [N. C. Hist. & Gen. Register, 1:496]. Witnessed by Ephraim Bull, who was probably son of Henry² or Ephraim² (cf. Austin under Bull, p. 267). The same will in Grimes' N. C. Wills, 1910,

omits the son Henry and dates it 9 April 1755. On 3: 8mo:1756 the Core Sound Monthly Quaker Meeting granted a certificate to Sarah Tibbits to go to New England [N.C. Quaker Records, W.W. Hinshaw, 1:277]. The will of her nephew John (son of Nathan) Soule of Dartmouth, Mass., dated 9 Nov. 1768, gave Sarah Tibbits the use of the best chamber in his house for life.

BORDEN (p. 23, 3rd col.). William³ (John², Richard¹) Borden, born 15 Aug. 1689, removed to Carteret Co., N. C. The will of William Borden of Carteret County, dated 10 Feb. 1748/9, proved Aug. 1749, names his wife Susanna, son William, children of daughter Alice Stanton, daughters Catherine and Hannah Borden, son-in-law Henry Stanton, daughter Sarah wife of William Pratt, nephew William Borden son of Joseph in Rhode Island, brother Thomas Borden's children, sister Amy Chase's children; witnessed by Sarah Newby, Joseph Robinson and Joseph Newby; executors, brother Benjamin and Henry Stanton [N.C. Hist. & Gen. Register, vol. 1]. Grimes omits nephew William, son of Joseph of Rhode Island.

PIERCE (p. 153, col. 2). Hannah Pierce (Ephraim¹) married William Martin. Azrikam Pierce of Warwick sold land in Warwick to his "mother Hannah, widow of Ephraim Pierce, formerly of Rehoboth," which his father bought of Anthony Low, dated 20 Sept. 1720 [Warwick, R.I., Deeds, 3:33-34]. On 1 Sept. 1721, Hannah Pierce, "formerly of Swansea," deeded the same to her son-in-law William Martin [Warwick Deeds]. I am indebted for the above to H. Minot Pitman, Esq., of Bronxville, N. Y.

MEW (p. 133, 1st col.). Noel² (Richard¹). Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Esq., of Havertown, Pa., has called attention to a series of deed [New Jersey Archives, 1st ser., pp. 49, 56, 65, 414, 461, etc.] in which the Mews figure. Lady Carteret et al. deeded 1 and 2 Feb. 1681/2 to Richard Mew and others a large tract in New Jersey. The Duke of York gave a patent 15 Mar. 1682/3 to several including Richard Mew of Stepney, merchant. Richard and Noel Mew of Stepney sold 1/48th of East New Jersey, 2 Jan. 1684/5. Richard Mew of Ratcliff, co. Middlesex, merchant, gave a deed 7 July 1677 for 1/6 of West Jersey to William Snowden of Edwinstown, co. Notts, yeoman, and John Hooton of Skegby, co. Notts. (Snowden and Hooton settled in South Jersey.) John Roberts of Pimsawquin, West Jersey, conveyed 10 Aug. 1685 to Noel Mew of Newport, R.I. On 12:2m.(Apr.):1686, Noell Mew, of Newport, R.I., mariner, and wife Mary, conveyed to William Allen of the same, land in New Jersey.

AN ELLIS FAMILY OF MENDON AND UXBRIDGE, MASS.

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., of Arlington, Va.

Preface: Elizabeth Gourney married in 1617 at Graveley, Herts., Edmund Freeman. She died 1676 at Sandwich, Mass. [Boston Evening Transcript, Aug. 23, 1920]. Their daughter was Elizabeth Freeman who married John Ellis of Sandwich, Mass., by 20 Aug. 1644. Some of their children are listed in the fragmentary Sandwich V.R. Elizabeth, widow Ellis, in 1680 was a proprietor of Rochester, Mass., where she still survived in 1704. She had many children, including William Ellis (of Rochester in 1704), Freeman Ellis (of Rochester), and others. Freeman Ellis had daughters Thankful and Patience. I am inclined to think that Stephen Ellis, named below, was grandson of Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis of Rochester. See the Benson Family Records, pages 116-119.

Stephen Ellis married at Rochester, Mass., in 1729, Ruth, born there in 1706, daughter of Thomas Turner and Martha, daughter of Israel Silvester of Scituate, Mass. In 1740 Ellis received one acre at Mendon [Proprietary Records, p. 627], and may well have been the man of this name who in 1745 served at Louisburgh. A surveyor, he died by 2 Feb. 1747/8, leaving Ruth his relict (she remarried in 1749 John Thayer, Jr.), and the following children:

- i. Ruth, b. at Rochester 16 Sept. 1731 (V.R.).
- ii. Turner, b. 1733, probably near Rehoboth; see below.
- iii. Faithful, b. about 1734; m. at Gloucester, R.I., in 1754, Daniel Howard of Smithfield, R.I. Their children, surname Howard, were: Hannah and Ruth, twins, b. 1755; Sarah, b. 1758, m. at Dudley, Mass., 1780, Bradford Barnes of Plymouth, Mass., who d. at Danby, Vt., 1816, leaving issue (Hall, Bradford Genealogy; Hemenway's Gazetteer of Vermont); Hosea, b. 1759, of Dudley, Mass. In 1781; John; David, b. 1764, of Douglas, Mass., in 1780; and Prudence, b. 1770.
- iv. (perhaps) Silvia, who m. David Taft in 1759 (Mendon V.R.).
- v. Stephen, jr., b. 6 Oct. 1745 (Uxbridge V.R.); on 17 Sept. 1760, then aged 15 years "next October," he chose John Thayer (evidently his stepfather) as guardian, with William Thayer as surety, both of Mendon (Worcester County Probate Records, series A, case 19052). Tentatively I place him as that Stephen Ellis who was of New Haven, Vt., in 1790; in the adjacent town of Middlebury then lived Billey Thare (sic).

Elizabeth Ellis who m. Ebenezer White at Mendon in 1747/8 may possibly belong to this group, though it seems difficult to find a place in Stephen's family early enough in date.

Turner Ellis, above, born 1733, died in 1817 at Utica, N.Y. He served in the Revolution; married his second wife in 1769 at Mendon, Mary White (1751-1826), by whom he had an only daughter, Ruth, who married Abraham Culver and had a son, Abraham Ellis Culver [D.A.R. Lineage Book 24:109]. Turner Ellis married first, at Mendon, in Jan. 1759, Abigail Taft, by whom he had three children:

- (a) Lyman, b. about 1760; see below.
- (b) Marvel, b. 1764; see below.
- (c) Hannah, of whom I know nothing further.

On 2 Feb. 1747/8, Turner Ellis, then about 14 years of age, chose Abraham Staples as guardian, with William Hayward surety, both of Mendon. He was then styled "son of Stephen Elles, late of Uxbridge." [Worcester Co. Probate, ser. A, case 19058.] His two sons, below, removed to New York State.

(a) Lyman Ellis was 72 years old 11 Sept. 1832 and then living in Ellisburgh, Jefferson Co., N.Y. In 1776 he enlisted at Mendon, Mass. He served in Col. Warde's Regt. in Rhode Island. From 1799 to 1847 he lived at said Ellisburgh. He married 2 Aug. 1805 Sylvia (?Ellis), who was surviving in April 1855 at Syracuse, N.Y. [Rev. Pension Records, W 7093.]

(b) Marvel Ellis died at Utica, N.Y., 26 Nov. 1809. He served as a fifer in Col. Revere's Regt., 1777-9. In 1786 he removed to Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N.Y.; about nine years later with his brother Lyman, removed to Troy. In 1793 he married at Pittstown, Miss Cynthia Whipple, born in 1768, who in 1840 survived at Utica, N.Y. Their issue were: (1) Elizabeth Harriet (1797-1818). (2) Mahlon Marvel Ellis, b. 31 Oct. 1801 or 1807; living in 1840 at Utica; m. 6 Oct. 1847 Lucinda Fifield and had a son Lyman Ellis b. 14 Sept. 1848. [Pension Records, W 16250.]

JACOB² KIBLING (OR KIBERLINGER) OF ASHBURNHAM, MASS.

By Robert R. Buell, Ph.D., of Toledo, Ohio

Stearns in his History of Ashburnham mentions *passim* the Kibling family descended from John Kiberlinger (also Kiblinger, though his children used Kibling) and his wife Katerina Wolff who came from Worms with other German families seeking religious freedom. After six years at Broad Bay, Maine, the family settled in Ashburnham in 1757. Jacob², the eldest son, is recorded with the others in the Ashburnham V.R.:

Jacob, b. Dec. 14, 1753 (sic)
 John, b. Sept. 5, 1755
 Catherine, b. Nov. 17, 1757
 Jane, b. Mar. 12, 1760
 Elizabeth, b. Apr. 24, 1763
 Sarah, b. July 14, 1765
 Margaret, bp. May 15, 1768
 Hannah, b. Oct. 18, 1769
 Henry, b. Apr. 23, 1773

Marriages and other vital data are given, but we are concerned with the stated birth year of Jacob² who, in his pension application [File W 20299] before the Orange County, Vt., court, states on 23 Aug. 1832 that he is aged 79.

Further reference to this pension file contains evidence in support of the claim of his widow, given 7 July 1843 by his sister Hannah (Kibling) Kendall of Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., in which she states that that day she had examined a manuscript record of "my father John Kiblinger's family" written originally in the German language and translated into English "by my brother Jacob." There is also in the file this ancient document, with the heading "An Ecount of the Children born to John Kiblinger Brought into English by Jacob Kiblinger" which continues:

One Born at Sea No Name by Reson of his
 Short Live it being a son
 Jacob born December 14, 1752 (sic)
 John Born September 3, 1755
 Caty born November 17, 1757
 Josann (?) born March 12, 1760 (Johann?--for Jane?)
 Betty born April 24, 1763
 Sarah Born July 14, 1765
 Markry Born December 17, 1767
 Hannah born October 18, 1769
 Henry born April 23, 1773

This corrects the vital record birth year for Jacob, and gives us a birth date for Margaret (Markry). On the same sheet is written "An Ecount of the Children Born to Jacob Kiblinger" which states:

Jacob Kiblinger Born December 14, 1752
 Sarah Kiblinger his wife Born May 23, 1757
 Feb. 21, 1777 This Day Jacob Kiblinger and Sarah Coollidge
 Bough of Ashburnham puplickly owned the Marage Covenant
 Be fore a Justes of the Piece
 John born May(y ??) 1778
 Sarah Born February 3, 1780
 Catey Born May 3, 1782
 Jacob born November 19 1784
 Nancy Born July 18, 1788

Amos Born June 2, 1791 Departed this Life Oct^r 26, 1792
Betsey Born March (blank) 1793
Sylvia Born Oct^r (blank) 1795
Stillman Born March 26, 1799

A copy of the Bible record of Jacob² in the files of the Town Clerk of Strafford, Vt., adds October 9 for Sylvia, and the information from this daughter who died in 1863 that before her death Jacob and Sarah had 9 children, 72 grandchildren, 132 great-grandchildren and 23 in the following generation. From inspection of records from other children of John¹ and Katerina, their total progeny was exceptionally large, even for that era. Sylvia (Kibling) Hazelton inherited the Bible, passing it in turn to her son Harlow and her grandson Lewis.

From the pension papers we learn that Jacob² died at Strafford, Vt., Mar. 19, 1839. His widow died after 7 July 1843 when she made application for pension. Ashburnham records reveal that she was the daughter of Elisha⁴ (Deac. John³, Nathaniel², John¹) Coolidge, born at Watertown 9 July 1720, died at Ashburnham 29 Aug. 1807. His wife Sarah, for whom the daughter was a namesake, is unknown to this contributor.

Search for data on Jacob² also yielded data on his brothers John² and Henry². Both John and Jacob were Revolutionary pensioners, with files in National Archives. John married at Ashburnham, 6 July 1778, Elizabeth Fisher, and they remained in Ashburnham until 1784, the first three children being recorded there. The last five were born in Claremont, N.H. (given in History of Claremont) and in the 1790 Census they are shown there, though by 1800 they are shown in Chester, Vt.

Henry, the youngest son and child, remained in the Ashburnham area and his family are recorded in part in the Vital Records of that place. Recently, through the kindness of Mrs. Edwin P. Smith of Sherburne, N.Y., the contributor was given a copy of the Bible record of Henry, jr., and his descendants, which Bible was unsold at public auction in 1947 and was rescued by Mrs. Smith. This shows that Henry² died of typhoid in Ashburnham 27 Jan. 1844, and his wife Sukey Hobart died 5 Sept. 1854. The records of births of the eight children are to be found of public record in Ashburnham, though they also appear, with many other data, in the Bible.

NEW INDEX TO THE NEW ENGLAND REGISTER

Many years have passed since the consolidated four-volume index to the first fifty volumes of the New England Register were published, and over sixty volumes are now in print beyond that point. To satisfy a growing need, Mrs. Margaret Wellington Parsons, B.A., M.L.A., has now published:

CONSOLIDATED INDEX (ABRIDGED), VOLUMES 51 THROUGH 112 OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. Cloth, 400 p. Price \$27.50; order from the author, Margaret W. Parsons, Ravenswood Farm, Marlborough, Mass.

If perfect indexing means the inclusion of every personal and geographical name, I suppose the old four-volume index to the first 50 volumes approaches perfection. However, to the amateur with only a few hours to spend at a large library, as well as to the professional hard pressed for time (and charging his client for time spent), the old index volumes are often exasperating, frustrating, and an incentive to high blood pressure. When one is seeking a John Doe born in Drearytown about 1725 and looks up some 20 references, only to discover that one John Doe became a member of the Society in 1888, another of the name inserted a query in 1892, a third made a gift to the Society in 1875, and so on, one often grinds his teeth and wishes for a less technically perfect index.

Mrs. Parsons, with these considerations in mind, as well as the price which would have to be asked for a "complete" index, has compiled what she calls a "consolidated index (abridged)." There are five sections, genealogical, geographical, heraldic, biographical, and topical. By use of readily understood key letters, the approximate date of the reference is shown as well as the type of record; thus, A is a longer or shorter formal genealogy, C is for church records, b is for the period 1600 to 1649, e for 1750 to 1799, etc. When the reference to a genealogy is given, the name of the first ancestor and place of residence is shown, and if this is likely to be the family desired by the searcher he can easily consult the index of that volume for the given names included. Memoirs, family records, and single lines of descent are also indicated.

The geographical section is excellent, showing not only where one may find vital, church or cemetery records of the places, but listing the surnames of local families on which articles have appeared; for the exact reference, the genealogical section then has to be consulted. The other sections are equally useful.

There has long been a need for such a volume.

CLUES TO ORIGIN OF WASHBOURNE, WILLETS, WHITEHEAD,
WILLIAMS FAMILIES OF HEMPSTEAD, L.I., AND NICHOLLS
FAMILY OF STRATFORD, CONN.

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Va.

Attention is called to Mr. Will O. Washburn's "Washburn Genealogy" (typed, December 1944) in the Library of Congress. This work treats of the descendants of Mr. William Washburn who died testate at Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., a week before 11 June 1659. He, Daniel Whitehead, and Francis Nicholls had lived in Stratford, Conn., in 1647. These three men were somehow related, for William Washburn was evidently brother-in-law to Whitehead, while Isaac² Nicholls (Francis¹) was styled "uncle" in the will of John² Washburn (William¹).

William Washburn, styled "Mr." in the annals of Hempstead, was evidently born in 1601 at Bengeworth, Evesham, Worcs., son of John Washbourne, a substantial yeoman, and his wife Martha, sister of Edward and John Timbrell of Offenham, Worcs. [a Thomas "Tumbrell" in 1563 married Eliza Yeats at Preston upon Stour, Glouc.] for note:

(1) William Washburn of Long Island named a son John (the other son was named Hope).

(2) Records at Bengeworth last mention William in 1637; he is first named in New England in 1647 at Stratford, Conn.

(3) Baptisms of his daughters Sarah, Martha and Mary are found in the sketchy transcripts of the Bengeworth registers preserved in the Episcopal See at Worcester; these same daughters are named in the records of Hempstead, L.I.

(4) William's style, "Mr.," not common in that era, was compatible with the position in Bengeworth of the Washbourne family, who were probably somehow related to the armigerous Washbourne clan of Wichenhford, Worcs., not very distant from Bengeworth.

Of William Washburn's daughters, Sarah (1625-1695) married Robert Williams, while Mary (1629-1713) married Richard Willets [New York Gen. and Biog. Record, 80: 112-114]. Gloucester Wills include one dated 1648 of a Robert Williams, of Pebworth, some five miles east of Bengeworth, Worcs. Willets could very well have been related to one of the Willets families of Churchill, Grafton Flyford, Norton by Bredon, Worcs, and Kemerton, Glouc., all near Bengeworth, Worcs. Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, 2:558, shows that families named Willets were centered in that area. That work abstracts the will dated 1591 of Henry Willets of Kemerton, naming wife Juliana (will pr. 1598) and issue including a son Richard Willets.

As to Francis Nicholls of Stratford, Conn., he may well have been closely related to that Francis Nicholls of Witch, Worcs., whose administration is dated 1625 [Worcs. Wills]. Witch appears to be Wick by Pershore, some five miles west of Bengeworth, for early the town of Wick by Pershore had been called Wyche [Ekwall's Oxford Dict. of English Place Names].

It seems worth while to note that the Washbourn lineage given in Weis's Ancestral Lines of Sixty New England Colonists, at line 91, is not at all proved prior to John Washbourne of Bengeworth who was buried 1546, for there had been Washbournes recorded at a far earlier date in the Bengeworth vicinity. See Some Notes on the Evesham Branch of the Washbourne Family, 1914, by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., which records doubt as to the exact degree of the aforesaid John Washbourne's relation to the Wichenford manor family of Washbourne. Unfortunately, the scholarly work of Barnard is ignored too often by those who refer to the Washbourne ancestry.

The Whiteheads were a family early at Bengeworth, Worcs., related to the Washbournes of that village since the mid part of the sixteenth century; see Barnard's work cited above, and works cited therein. The will of Thomas Whitehead of Bengeworth, dated 1589 and registered again in 1599, is at Worcester but names no sons. The Skidmore Genealogy shows that Daniel Whitehead, above, was born in 1603. Unfortunately, there seems to remain at Bengeworth no record of the baptism of Daniel Whitehead; however, the Bishop's Transcripts at Worcester may show something more concerning these Whiteheads. Daniel Whitehead married Jeanne Skidmore (originally Scudamore), probably sister of one of the early Skidmores of Long Island. This latter family, originally of Herefordshire, appears to have lived for some times at Westerleigh, Glouc., some 35 miles southwest of Bengeworth, Worcs., before removing to Long Island in the seventeenth century [op. cit.].

While there are several Hempsteads in England, there appears a distinct possibility that the Long Island town of that name was named in honor of Hempstead, now a suburb of the city of Gloucester, England. Future searchers as to the origin of early settlers of this part of Long Island should not neglect records of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire.

Editor's Note: Apparently there were two Daniel Whiteheads early on Long Island. One, a plain goodman, was a first purchaser in Huntington, 1653, and died before 1673, about which time his widow Jane or Jean (I have not seen the evidence that she was a Skidmore) married John Ingersoll; they had four children, Jemima (m. Jonathan Lewis), Adam (d. 1681), Elizabeth and

Thomas. The other Daniel Whitehead, dignified with the style of "Mr.," was of Hempstead and Oyster Bay, married a nameless daughter of Thomas Armitage, and died 16 Nov. 1668 aged 65; his widow was of Newtown when she declined to serve as executrix of his (lost) will. The latter were the parents of Major Daniel Whitehead who married Abigail Stevenson and was of Jamaica when his will was proved in 1704. There has been much confusion between these two Daniel Whitehead families. Thomas Skidmore was a blacksmith of Huntington. —D.L.J.

ORIGIN OF LAMAROCK FLOWER, GEORGE ALLEN
AND ANDREW HALLETT

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Va.

Charles E. Banks in his Topographical Dictionary and in his manuscript collection in the Library of Congress gives unsatisfactory authority for the origin of these three early settlers of New England. In the case of Flower and Allen, Banks appears to have relied solely on the subsidy returns of Saltford, Somerset. Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, 12:290, establishes the origin of Andrew Hallet of Simondsburry, Dorset, who removed to Massachusetts in 1635-6.

Somerset Enrolled Deeds [Somerset Rec. Soc. 51:241 f.] quote an indenture dated 8 May 1627 between Rice Davis, Esq., of Ticknam, Somerset, and George Allen of Saltford, Somerset, yeoman, naming lands formerly in tenure of John Allen, father of George. Also this indenture names George son of George Allen; it is of interest to note that George Allen of Sandwich, Mass., about 1635, had a son George. In addition, the elder George Allen of Sandwich had a wife Katharine. On p. 244 of the work cited, Rice Davis is named with his daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Katharine and ?Jalith; he warrants premises to Nicholas Smith of Saltford and "hath appointed Lamorock Flower and Geo. Allen his attys." The pedigree of Rice Davis, Esq. [Vis. of Somerset, 1623, Harl. Soc. 11:32] fails to name all of the daughters who appear in this indenture and Katharine is one of those omitted.

Because of the extreme rarity of the two names, especially in combination, it seems most probable that the Lamrock or Lamarock Flower who died in Hartford, Conn., in 1716, was connected with the 1627 man of that name in the Somerset record above. Judging from the dates, it would have been possible for the Hartford settler to have been a grandson of his 1627 namesake.

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